

# THE TIMES

## Thatcher carries Commons on Anglo-Irish deal

By Anthony Bevin, Political Correspondent

The Prime Minister yesterday sold the Anglo-Irish agreement to the House of Commons as an offer of hope for those in both Ulster communities who wanted to defeat the terrorists.

Downing Street sources last night expressed their delight at the Commons response, and said that they were confident that the accord would be endorsed by the House after a two-day debate scheduled for next week.

Mrs Thatcher said that the intergovernmental conference would meet as soon as practicable after the agreement had been approved by parliament and the Dail.

The Rev Ian Paisley, leader of the Democratic Unionists, said last night that the unionist MPs planned to resign their Commons seats next week and hoped for mass by-elections on December 19.

However, Commons managers are expected to attempt to stall any by-elections into the New Year.

Mr James Moynihan, leader of the official Unionists, warned Mrs Thatcher in the Commons that legal instructions had been given to seek a judicial review of parts of the agreement and that initial court steps were expected within 48 hours.

Mrs Thatcher indicated that the Commons would go ahead with next week's debate and vote regardless.

She also dismissed the disparate attacks on the agreement raised by Unionists, a handful of Conservative backbench rebels and Labour MPs who support the cause of reunification.

The Unionists, including Mr Paisley, spoke of treachery and

deceit, desolation and shame, and even an act of "political prostitution".

Mr Ivor Stanbrook, Conservative MP for Orpington, said that the Government was offering the republic a legally enforceable right to intervene in the domestic affairs of the United Kingdom.

Two Republican terrorists shot dead an off-duty Ulster Defence Regiment sergeant in his garden in Londonderry last night. The man was believed to be in his fifties with four grown-up children.

But the clear view of the House was put by Mr William Benyon, a member of the Conservative backbench 1922 committee executive, who said that the British people as a whole "won't take very kindly to people who seek to frustrate the will of this Parliament and who call themselves loyalists".

The Prime Minister also received a strong fillip from Mr Ian Gow, who resigned from the Government on Friday.

In a direct rebuke to Mr Enoch Powell and other Unionists, he repudiated charges of treachery levelled against the Prime Minister and said: "Restraint in public utterances will assist, and intimidatory and inflammatory public utterances will injure the true cause of Ulster".

But the marked uncertainty and divisions of the opponents were remarkably underscored by the all-party support for the hopes embodied in the agreement.

Mr Roy Hattersley, speaking for the Labour Party in Mr Kinnoch's absence abroad, said: "Nobody suggests that this agreement is without flaws. No such agreement could be. But it does offer some hope to the people of Northern Ireland and it is for that reason that we wish it well".

Mr David Steel, the Liberal leader, said that "this creative step" was preferable to the status quo of bitterness, division and bloodshed. He also asked the Prime Minister to agree that those who were not prepared to accept the decisions of the sovereign Parliament should stop calling themselves loyalists.

At a joint meeting of Conservative backbench Foreign Affairs and Northern Ireland committees, attended by Sir Geoffrey Howe, the Foreign Secretary, and Mr Tom King, Secretary of State for Ulster, observers were impressed by the degree of support for the agreement. One government spokesman said: "It has exceeded expectations".

But in the House itself Mrs Thatcher repeatedly emphasized the factor that will concern the Unionist majority in the province. She said: "Decisions north of the border are for the United Kingdom; decisions south of the border are for the republic".

The theme of the statement, and the response, was one of hope. The Prime Minister told Mr John Hume, the SDLP Member for Foyle: "Whenever there is a change, hopes and fears are raised on both sides."

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## CBI cheers radical line on pay rises

By Edward Townsend, Industrial Correspondent

Abolition of the annual pay award and the elimination of the "cost of living" pay rise - a "new" line - emerged as the new radical line from Britain's industrial employers.

At the same time, the 800 delegates at the annual conference of the Confederation of British Industry in Harrogate, north Yorkshire, back-pedalled on the issue of employment law and rejected by about 10 to 1 a call for more trade union legislation.

Sir Terence Beckett, the director general, won considerable applause for his call for a revolution in business thinking over pay, leading to no rise "that is not related to achieved increases in outputs of goods or services".

The CBI has already urged a 4 per cent cut in wage increases in the coming two years, compared with 1984, which could mean for some companies a wage freeze in 1987.

The conference was marked by its unanimous agreement that the "something-for-nothing-syndrome" should be weeded out of society.

It also brought a renewed attack from Sir Terence on the Chancellor of the Exchequer's exchange and interest rate policies while other speakers were critical of the City and the financial institutions for lack of involvement in company developments.

Sir Terence said that the inflation expected to fall to 3.5 per cent next year there was a "unique window of opportunity" to get pay settlements

down. "If we blow the opportunity it may not come again for a long time."

He said Mr Lawson's fallback was "to control inflation by putting up interest rates to force up the value of the pound."

"Getting our pay settlements down would be a much, much better solution."

The CBI was not seeking a very low exchange rate but in five months this year the pound had lurched by 40 per cent against the dollar, causing instability and uncertainty which was destructive.

Earlier, Sir Terence had described labour costs as Britain's Achilles heel. "We are paying ourselves increases that are completely out of line with those paid in West Germany, Japan and America. Our productivity improvements, which are spectacular in some cases, are, on average, no better than those being achieved over there."

The criticism of financial institutions was led by Mr Colin Perry, chairman of the West Midlands region and chairman and managing director of the Birmingham Mint, who said that financial community needed urgent critical examination.

"British public companies are exposed to a world in which only short-term considerations have priority, takeover fever rules, and industrial synergy comes at a price second to a fat wallet. This threatens to get even worse after next year's big bang in the stock market."

Conference reports, page 26

## Paris summits to settle Channel link's fate

Mrs Margaret Thatcher and President Mitterrand of France agreed yesterday to meet in Paris early next year to decide the fate of the Channel link. It was announced after the Franco-British consultation in Downing Street.

The decision on whether a bridge or a tunnel is to link the two countries will be taken in

January. Mrs Thatcher will again visit Paris the following month to sign the treaty settling out the legal and economic framework for the Channel link.

A joint statement said the two countries also intend to increase trade, facilitate easier frontier crossings, and reduce delays for travellers.

Report, page 7

## Test cricketers face on-the-spot fines

By Peter Ball

England's cricketers could face on-the-spot fines if they misbehave during next summer's Test matches against West Indies and New Zealand.

Penalties of up to £500 could be imposed by the Test and County Cricket Board when it discusses disciplinary measures, proposed by its cricket sub-committee and supported by the executive committee, at its meeting on December 12.

The board's stricter approach under Raman Subba Row, its new chairman, follows an incident involving Ian Botham in last July's Test against Australia at Trent

Bridge. Botham was reprimanded after being charged with public dissent. The England all-rounder had been cautioned by the umpire, Alan Whitehead, for running on the pitch and excessive short-pitched bowling. There was widespread criticism of the six-week delay in dealing with Botham.

The new proposal brings Test matches at home into line with an England manager's powers on overseas tours. No scale has been settled but, with players receiving £1,500 a Test match, it is likely to be comparable to the £500 maximum fine on overseas tours.

The power to impose such punishment will be vested in the chairman of selectors, currently Peter May.

England's disciplinary record hitherto has been good, especially compared with Australia's whose reputation has been tarnished in recent series against New Zealand and the West Indies. And with dissent a growing problem in cricket, as in every sport, the TCCB initiative will generally be welcomed.

There will, however, be reservations until it is seen in practice. Players will have the right of appeal. Serious cases, which have not yet been defined, will still be referred to the disciplinary sub-committee.

Mr May had left the cricket

ground when the Botham incident occurred. In such circumstances his nominee, probably a senior selector, would assume his authority and this could leave the procedures open to charges of inconsistency.

It seems likely to prove more effective than the Australian system, in which a committee of players sits in judgement on a team colleague.

With India and New Zealand next summer's visitors and a drop in receipts compared to this year's Ashes series expected in consequence, the TCCB is hoping to make up the shortfall with an advertising campaign.

Mr May had left the cricket



Mrs. Reagan (left) and Mrs. Gorbachev making a stylish comparison at the welcoming ceremonies. Mrs. Reagan wore a full length mink coat and matching hat while Mrs. Gorbachev was in a grey wool coat with a fur collar and matching fur hat.

## Gorbachov pledges to work at Geneva for positive results

From Nicholas Ashford, Diplomatic Correspondent, Geneva

Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, arrived here yesterday for his crucial two-day summit meeting with President Reagan promising to strive for "positive results" towards ending the arms race and working towards lasting peace.

The day was cold and grey as the current state of East-West relations when the 162 Aircroft jet carrying Mr Gorbachov, his wife Raisa, and the official Soviet delegation touched down at Geneva airport.

In his arrival statement, the Soviet leader, who seemed to be suffering from a cold, said he and Mr Reagan would see what they could do to "halt the unprecedented arms race in the world, and its extension to new spheres, to relieve mankind from the threat of nuclear war, and to ensure peace and further fruitful co-operation between the peoples".

The world was expecting positive results from the Geneva summit, he declared, as his wife, President Furgler of Switzerland, and a huge contingent of journalists listened

attentively. "I can assure you that on our part we shall seek precisely such an outcome from this important meeting."

The stage is now set for the opening session of the summit which will begin at 9am (GMT) today at the Fleur d'Eau mansion on the outskirts of

Geneva, which is serving as the American venue for the first day of the two-day conference.

The two leaders will begin with a short private meeting which will only be attended by interpreters. American sources said this would give the two men, who have never met before, the opportunity to "exchange personal views and to size each other up".

They will then join their officials for the opening two-hour session at which each will give his own view of the current state of US-Soviet relations and the problems that divide their two countries.

Mr Gorbachov will speak first and then President Reagan will make a presentation of the American point of view which Mr Robert McFarlane, the National Security Adviser, promised to be "vintage Reagan".

Mr McFarlane said the President would be specific in proposing ways of establishing a framework within which to tackle problems in four areas - arms control, regional conflict, human rights and bilateral issues - over the long-term.

"The President is interested in solving problems," Mr McFarlane said. "This meant understanding that 'peace is not based on tomorrow's

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Mr Gorbachov: Cold comfort in Geneva

Repayments put PSBR on course

Local authorities repaid a net £276 million to Whitehall last month, helping to put the Government's finances in much better shape than the City had expected.

The fall in the public sector borrowing requirement (PSBR) led analysts to believe that the Treasury's forecast of an £8 billion PSBR for the whole of this financial year was now more realistic.

October's "negative" PSBR has left the total for the first seven months of the financial year at £5.3 billion. page 23

## Waite back on Beirut mission

Mr Terry Waite, the Archbishop of Canterbury's special envoy, last night flew to Paris on the way to Beirut to continue negotiations for the release of four American hostages held by Muslim extremists.

His unexpected return comes just 24 hours after he left the Lebanese capital where he said he had had "lengthy contacts" and had established trust with "the right people".

He had meetings on Sunday night and yesterday with the Archbishop, Dr Robert Runcie, who sent him to Beirut at the request of the Presbyterian Church. He also saw representatives of the United States Embassy in London.

The Americans are Father Lawrence Jenco, a Roman Catholic priest, Mr David Jacobson, a hospital director, Professor Thomas Sutherland, and Mr Terry Anderson, Associated Press bureau chief in Beirut. They are held by the Islamic Jihad group.

The State Department in Washington expressed appreciation of Mr Waite's efforts and added: "We welcome hearing directly from Mr Waite about his contacts in Beirut. I can confirm that such a meeting has taken place today in the United Kingdom. But as Mr Waite observed, the situation is very delicate, lives are at stake and the less said in public the better".

## Ministers quit after boy's death

From Mario Modiano, Athens

Two Greek ministers submitted their resignations last night after a 15-year-old schoolboy was shot dead by a policeman during riots in central Athens.

In letters to Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, Mr Agamemnon Koutsogiorgas, Minister of the Interior and Public Order, and his Minister of State, Mr Thanasis Tsouras, asked to be relieved of their duties. But the Prime Minister refused to accept the resignations.

Mr Tsouras had earlier dismissed the three senior commanders of the Greek police to facilitate an inquiry.

Protesting at the death, on Sunday night, of the young demonstrator, about 1,000 youths described by police as anarchists, went on a rampage through the city centre for the second successive night, smashing shop windows and throwing petrol bombs.

They later massed at the Polytechnic University and occupied the buildings, lighting bonfires outside.

Mr Tsouras ordered the retirement of the three police generals to allow a full investigation of the killing.

It was later announced that the arrested policeman, identified as Athanasios Melistas, would be committed before the prosecutor on charges of intentional murder.

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## Hunt for volcano survivors goes on

From Trevor Fishlock, Armero, and Geoffrey Matthews, Bogota

Survivors of the Colombian volcano disaster were still being found alive yesterday, five days after the Nevado del Ruiz erupted, burying towns and killing an estimated 25,000 people.

The Colombian authorities have pledged to continue the search for survivors and have postponed fumigation of the disaster zone.

A boy aged five was rescued from seething mud at Guayabal in the central region of Colombia yesterday.

The mud-plastered bundle of bones - at first thought to be lifeless - was hosed down, and after oxygen and massages were applied, the boy responded. He was taken to hospital by helicopter amid the cheers - and tears - of rescue workers and journalists.

The miracle fully confirmed the wisdom of the Government's decision to press on with rescue work and postpone fumigation. "We will keep looking until we have found the very last Colombian trapped in the zone," said the Minister of Health, Rafael de Zubiria Gomez, "but we must also protect the lives of survivors from epidemics." Outbreaks of typhoid have already been reported in Armero.

Yesterday the Nevado del Ruiz remained relatively tranquil, although French volcanologist Haroun Tazieff, a world expert on the phenomena, warned after flying over it: "The danger has not passed and people must stay on the alert."

They were, campesinos, local people for whom the volcano has long been known as the "sleeping giant", continued to stay awake at night for fear of being caught by surprise again by its wrath.

Even so, for the time being the danger seemed to be receding. The levels of local rivers, whose overflowing banks had caused devastating floods after the peak's snow and ice melted, were reported to be falling. Rain, which has for days hampered rescue work, ceased at last.

Although most of the 25,000 people killed lie buried beneath many feet of glutinous mud, there are still hundreds of bodies on the surface or only half covered.

There was an official announcement that Armero would be declared *campo santo* - consecrated as a mass grave - and that spraying or burning might start as early as yesterday. But survivors of the disaster, some of them still camped in the hillside or living in the houses remaining on higher ground, demanded that the searching should go on.

There were reports of voices being heard under the wreckage.

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## Six years ago he thought he'd grown out of his push-chair

David has muscular dystrophy. In its severest form, this cruel, muscle-wasting disease is fatal. Affecting little boys, it impairs their progress the moment they start to walk. In their teens, it halts it altogether. What a waste.

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# Liverpool facing more union pressure for rates rise

From Peter Davenport, Liverpool

Labour leaders of Liverpool City Council, due to run out of funds this week, suffered another rebuff by members of their own workforce yesterday when a mass meeting of the Transport and General Workers' Union urged them to adopt suggestions in the Stonefort Report for a 15 per cent rates rise to help to solve the city's financial crisis.

The union has 2,000 members working for the council and the decision means that only one main union, the General Municipal and Boilermakers, GMBATU, the largest with 9,000 members, remains solidly behind the authority.

But even its members are divided about what action they should take when money for wages runs out on Thursday. About 4,000 GMBATU members attached to the city's Education Department say they will consider themselves laid off from Monday, while 1,000 colleagues in the most militant of the union's branches have vowed to strike from Friday midnight.

The vote by members of the transport unions yesterday followed the failure of weekend talks between councillors and national union leaders after which Mr Derek Hatton, Liverpool's deputy leader, accused them with being out of touch with their own members in the city.

The council has become increasingly isolated because of its determination to force a confrontation with the Government to give more cash to the city. They have persistently refused to consider any suggestions which involve rent or rates increases, job losses or cuts in services.

The council's workforce of 31,000 turned in for work yesterday despite the knowledge that the money for wages runs out in days.

Today Labour councillors are to lobby a meeting in London between the Environment Secretary, Mr Kenneth Baker, and five Liverpool Labour MPs. Mr Baker, however, has persistently refused to meet the councillors themselves.

In the Commons yesterday

he flatly blamed the city's Labour leaders for the current financial crisis, accusing them of "intransigence and stubbornness" (the Press Association reports).

He told MPs: "I will only see councillors of the city of Liverpool if they discharge their legal responsibility and balance their books and set a legal rate, which matches their expenditure."

His condemnation came as he opened the second reading debate on the Local Government Bill, which will impose a statutory duty on councils to set a rate by a certain date.

Mr Baker said people in Liverpool had been deluged by "a flood of political propaganda on the rates" and "deliberately misled by their militant council's propaganda" over financial problems facing the city.

It had been paid for by ratepayers, "many of whom are council workers, facing no pay this week, due to Councillor Statutory duty on councils to set a rate by a certain date."

## New development corporation plans

The Government is to consider setting up more development corporations like Merseyside and the London Docklands as part of its drive for the regeneration of inner cities (Philip Webster writes).

Ministers are promoting the proposal as a way of by-passing left-wing councils, and ensuring that the money which goes to the inner cities from different government sources is brought together and spent in the most effective manner.

The decision to undertake the study was taken last week by a Cabinet committee. At it Mrs Thatcher set the internal Whitehall argument over which department should take the lead on inner-city policy.

There was apparently some irritation in Downing Street over reports suggesting a power struggle between Lord Young, Secretary of State for Employment, and Mr Kenneth Baker, the Secretary of State for the Environment.



The body of RUC Constable David Hanson, aged 24, who was killed on the day the Anglo-Irish agreement was signed, being borne by colleagues at his funeral in Bangor yesterday.

## Unionists plan battle options

From Richard Ford, Belfast

Northern Ireland Office ministers. Yesterday the first sign of this occurred when three Unionist councillors left a tree-planting ceremony in Belfast before the arrival of Mr Richard Needham, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State.

These are some of the courses of action being planned: Legal challenge: Unionists are awaiting the opinion of counsel on whether a legal challenge to the agreement can be mounted in the High Court. This seems unlikely.

Executive boycott: All Unionist members have been ordered to withdraw from boards managing health, hospital, education and library services and bodies such as the police and fire authorities and the housing executive.

By-elections: All 15 Unionist MPs will resign their seats at Westminster to fight a "mini general election" on the agreement.

Westminster boycott: If the Government continues with its policy, re-elected Unionist MPs will withdraw from the Commons.

Council boycott: They will withdraw from the province's 26 district councils. At present 17 are adjourned as part of a Unionist protest over the presence of Sinn Féin councillors. The Government can send in commissioners if councils do not carry out statutory functions.

Assembly boycott: A split has emerged on withdrawal from the Northern Ireland Assembly. The official Unionists say Unionist members will leave if there is no retreat by Mrs Thatcher after the by-elections, but Mr Paisley wants it kept in being as a "focal point" for Unionist opinion. It has no

powers other than to scrutinize proposed government measures and has widely been dismissed as irrelevant.

Loyalist rallies: The first will be held in Belfast on Saturday. Civil disobedience: If Unionists were to start a campaign of non-payment of rent, rates, electricity and water supplies, it could make difficulties for the Government.

Strikes: The Government has made contingency plans to keep emergency services running. Loyalists concede that a strike such as that which in 1974 brought down the power sharing executive would allow Mrs Thatcher to portray the issue as one of "law and order."

Renegotiations: Some Unionist politicians are already looking at his option in case their campaign fails.

UDE: A unilateral declaration of independence has been mooted, but it would cause a severe decline in Northern Ireland living standards.

Leading article, letters, page 12

## Sinn Féin appeals for nationalist seats pact

By a Staff Reporter

The leadership of Provisional Sinn Féin yesterday appealed for a pact between Northern Ireland's nationalist parties in an effort to win four marginal seats in the event of by-elections after Unionist resignations at Westminster.

By appealing for a united nationalist front, the provisionals know they will face the SDLP with a dilemma. If they agree, Unionists will see moderate nationalists lining up with men whose philosophy is based in taking power through the Armistice and ballot box approach. If the SDLP refuses, it faces the accusation of splitting the vote.

Mr Gerry Adams, the Sinn Féin leader, said: "We should try and reach some sort of anti-Unionist agreement, in the interests of nationalists."

But an SDLP spokesman last night said the party would almost certainly reject the call.

The marginal seats are Mid Ulster, Fermanagh and South Tyrone, Newry and Armagh and South Down. On a straight Nationalist/Unionist fight, it should be possible for nationalists to win all four seats. They were unable to do so in the general election of 1983, because both Sinn Féin SDLP stood.

Meanwhile, as the Daily Dublin prepared for a three-day debate on the agreement, a Labour senator, Mary Robinson, resigned her seat in the Senate because the agreement did not have wide support in the North.

The coalition Government is expected to have a comfortable majority of six at the end of the debate.

## Austerity package at Telegraph

By Barrie Clement, Labour Reporter

Management at the Daily Telegraph group last night announced a package of austerity measures which immediately brought a serious response from both print unions and journalists' leaders.

Faced with a continuing financial crisis, the company told unions that there would be no annual pay increase next year and no automatic replacement of staff. Managers will also seek voluntary redundancies where replacement would be at the discretion of the company.

A letter passed to union leaders at the Telegraph last night also announced the elimination of all "unjustifiable payments", apparently a reference to high journalists' expenses and payments made under "old Spanish customs" to print unions.

Every department is to be reassessed to see if it is viable and there was to be a review of staffing in the machine room. A regime of strict cost consciousness is to be imposed.

First reactions from unions were of anger. Journalists' leaders said the company had promised them a 5 per cent pay rise next year under a new technology deal. Other payments were due to print unions on the same basis.

The company was reacting to pressure from investors and from Mr Conrad Black, a prominent Canadian financier with a substantial stake in the group.

Union leaders last night said that they would report back to their chapels (office branches) for a response to the announcement. They were confident that their members would not accede to the measures without a fight.

## Father jailed for suffocating baby

From Craig Seton, Birmingham

Phillip Hartwell, who suffocated his 22-month-old daughter, Gemma, by stuffing a ball of wool in her mouth and gagging her with a scarf, was sentenced at Birmingham Crown Court yesterday to 10 years' imprisonment for manslaughter.

Mr Justice Tudor Evans told Hartwell, aged 30, unemployed, of Waterworks Road, Birmingham: "You are a dangerous, violent and heartless man."

The girl, who had been in care since birth because of her father's two previous convictions for child-battering, including an assault on a 19-day-old daughter by a previous marriage, was returned by social workers to Hartwell and his wife, Yvonne, in March this year on a trial basis. She died 16 days later.

A jury of six men and six women - found Hartwell not guilty of murder. In addition to the manslaughter sentence he was given concurrent terms of two years for cruelty and nine months for obstructing a coroner.

The judge asked if social services in Birmingham were conducting an inquiry into the circumstances in which the girl was returned to her natural family.

## Parole date for Mycock

His solicitor, Mr Robert Lizar, said last night the prison authorities told him yesterday that Mycock has been listed for parole for December 20.

"We are all overjoyed that he has got his appeal hearing," his sister, Mrs Jean Benson, said. She said his wife, Mrs Diana Mycock, was "thrilled" about the appeal. "All we want is a big family celebration at Christmas."

## Church plan for black chaplains

By Clifford Longley, Religious Affairs Correspondent

Black pastors from independent African and West Indian churches in Britain may be appointed as Free Church chaplains to certain prisons and hospitals. The proposal is being discussed by the Free Church Federal Council and is likely to be endorsed by the British Council of Churches at its meeting next week.

It is part of a programme of integration of the so-called black or "black-led" churches into normal mainstream church activity in Britain after a long period of almost complete separation.

The black pastors would represent all the Free Churches, Methodist, Baptist and Presbyterian as well as their own. Like the armed services, hospitals and prisons have three parallel systems of chaplaincy: Anglican, Roman Catholic, and Free Church. The black-led churches have so far stood outside this system.

The issue is one of a number being reported to the council next week to improve relations between the mainstream mainly white churches and the independent black-led churches. The report states that the "historic churches" must meet black-led churches on equal terms and be willing to learn from them.

The report estimates that black-led churches' membership has risen to about 100,000 members and that there are about 160 different denominations.

The council meeting next week will also be asked to approve a statement on South Africa which includes support for a British boycott of South African goods as a mark of disapproval of apartheid and of the state of emergency there.

## Fourth Concorde flight delayed

The fourth Concorde in five days involving Concorde aircraft delayed yesterday morning's flight to New York by nearly two and a half hours. The technical problem was unrelated to the tyre bursts that occurred last week, Captain Brian Walpole, general manager of British Airways' Concorde division, said.

"It was caused by our maintenance system being stretched and busy," Captain Walpole said. Another Concorde was being worked on after it had developed a fault on Sunday, and preparing it for yesterday's flight to New York was a "major task" in the system.

Captain Walpole refused to give any details of the latest fault, and said only that it was a question of "producing a fully serviced aircraft fit to fly."

The problem was certainly not to do with the undercarriage, he emphasized.

Captain Walpole conceded, however, that one of last week's tyre bursts did damage the structure of the plane requiring checks and repair work through the weekend.

The series of problems began last Thursday when a flight from New York had a blow-out on landing at Heathrow. Passengers were evacuated by emergency chutes.

On Friday another Concorde returned to Heathrow shortly after take-off when a tyre burst, and again passengers had to slide down chutes. On Sunday a Concorde charter to the cruise line Cunard was delayed for more than seven hours because of a "technical problem". After taking off it had to return to Heathrow at a warning light in the cockpit indicated a fault in the undercarriage.

## Students injured as buses collide head-on

Twenty-three people, many of them students, were injured yesterday when two buses were involved in a head-on collision on the A143 near Chalfont, St Giles, Buckinghamshire.

Drivers of both buses were trapped in the wreckage for more than half an hour. The accident, involving two London Country buses, happened during the morning peak hour. A contract bus, taking teenagers to Chalfont St Peter College, was in collision with the 353 bus travelling towards Amersham.

A fleet of ambulances ferried the injured passengers to Wycombe General Hospital. Twenty-one people were sent home after treatment but two, Mr John Murdoch and Mr Mark Wicheil, were detained.

## Early Synod test on women priests

By Our Religious Affairs Correspondent

The first meeting of the new General Synod of the Church of England today will bring an early indication of voting strengths on the issue of women priests with elections for three crucial synod positions to be contested.

The synod's first act will be a service of Holy Communion in Westminster Abbey, to be attended by the Queen, who in her capacity as Supreme Governor, will then formally open the session in a ceremony at Church House, Westminster. The House of Laity, and the

two Houses of Convocation, representing the clergy of York and Canterbury, will then meet separately to elect their chairmen, known in the case of the Convocations as the prolocutors.

The three retiring chairmen, Mr O. W. H. Clark, of the House of Laity, the Very Reverend David Silk, of Canterbury, and Canon Peter Boulton, of York, have all been returned in the recent elections, and it is expected that they will be candidates.

The Movement for the Ordination of Women has claimed that its voting strength has improved both among the clergy and the laity in the synod, and in the latter house women now constitute 43 per cent of the total, against a previous 34 per cent. Legislation to allow the ordination of women is now being drafted and is likely to come before the synod next summer.

A report into bishops' appointments makes several minor suggestions for improving the procedures of the Crown Appointments Commission, but dismisses any suggestion that the Prime Minister has let her political preferences sway her judgement in recommending appointments to the Queen.

Session times, back page

## Chauffeur tells of abortion

A chauffeur claimed in court yesterday that he made millionaire Soraya Khashoggi pregnant and she had an abortion.

Anthony Howard, aged 39, made the claim during cross-examination at Winchester Crown Court during his trial on charges of stealing 400 items from Mrs Khashoggi, aged 44.

Mr Howard, her former chauffeur, told the court last week that they first love affair had dinner together and later had sexual intercourse again.

Mr John Aspinall, prosecuting, asked him: "There was certainly no form of love affair, was there?"

He replied: "There was, because eventually I made her pregnant and she had an abortion at the London Clinic."

Mr Aspinall said the pregnancy had never been suggested to Mrs Khashoggi when she gave evidence. Mr Howard replied: "One doesn't want to bring out things that are private matter between two people."

Mr Aspinall said the suggestion was "utter lies. It's a piece of dirt."

The hearing continues.

## Plea over 'graffiti' expulsions

Governors who expelled five pupils in the obscene graffiti row at a Manchester comprehensive school were yesterday asked to reconsider their decision.

The move was made by the city's education policy subcommittee after they heard of new evidence not previously seen by the governors.

All attempts to resolve the dispute so far have collapsed including discussion with ACAS. More than 1000 pupils at Ponsford High School, Wythenshaw, have been without lessons for two months following the suspension of 21 teachers for refusing to teach the five boys accused of the graffiti and a walkout by their colleagues.

At the two-hour committee meeting yesterday education officials took the unusual step of making all evidence and correspondence in the case public.

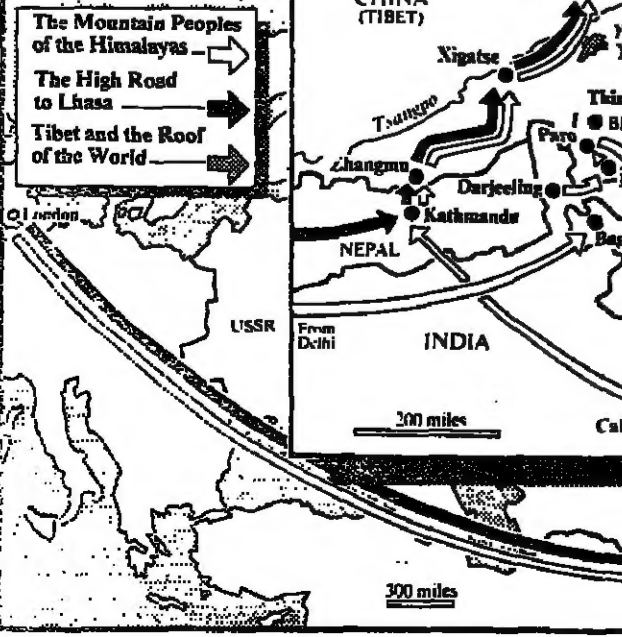
The council says the boys must go back and that a decision of a committee overturning the governors' expulsion orders must stand.

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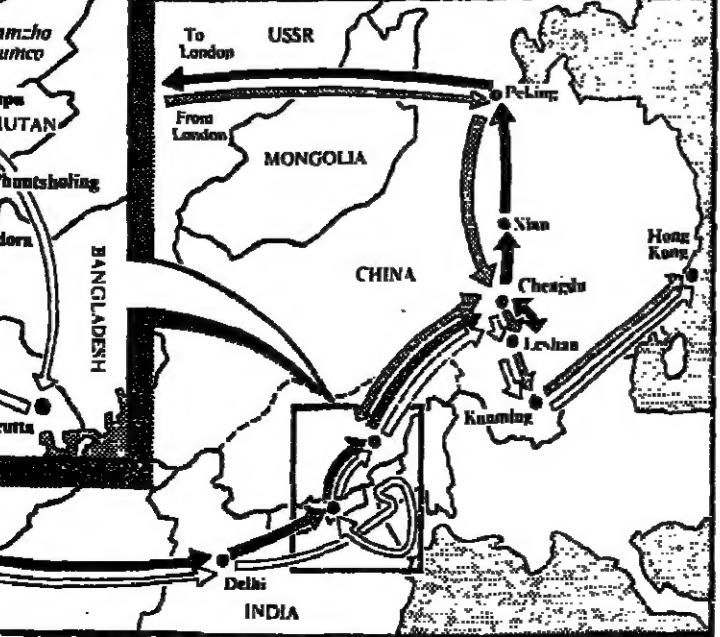


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VOYAGES JULES VERNE



Frederick Kempt, aged eight, who will become the youngest soloist to play with the Royal Philharmonic Orchestra when he plays a Mozart piano concerto at the Leeds City Hall in his home town of Folkestone, Kent, on December 22.

Frederick is a boarder at the Junior King's School in Canterbury.

## Fireworks fine

The Government is to increase the penalties for selling fireworks to people aged under 16 and for letting fireworks off in public. Mr Paul Channon, Minister for Trade, said in a written reply in the Commons yesterday.

The Times overseas selling prices: Agents for the new year's Eve fireworks are: 1. 1000 Rockets, 2. 1000 Rockets, 3. 1000 Rockets, 4. 1000 Rockets, 5. 1000 Rockets, 6. 1000 Rockets, 7. 1000 Rockets, 8. 1000 Rockets, 9. 1000 Rockets, 10. 1000 Rockets.

The Times overseas selling prices: Agents for the new year's Eve fireworks are: 1. 1000 Rockets, 2. 1000 Rockets, 3. 1000 Rockets, 4. 1000 Rockets, 5. 1000 Rockets, 6. 1000 Rockets, 7. 1000 Rockets, 8. 1000 Rockets, 9. 1000 Rockets, 10. 1000 Rockets.

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## Home Office details new powers to trace and seize drug pushers' assets

By Frances Gibb, Legal Affairs Correspondent

Tough new powers enabling the courts to strip drug traffickers of all their assets were outlined by the Home Office yesterday.

The powers, expected in a Bill to be put before Parliament by Christmas, are part of a package of measures to combat drug trafficking and stop criminals living off the proceeds.

Under the legislation, the courts will be obliged to impose a new penalty up to the level of the total proceeds of the crime.

Although the penalty will be based on the proceeds of trafficking, all assets, including those gained lawfully, will be subject to immediate confiscation and disposal if necessary to secure payment of the fine. That will prevent traffickers selling away their proceeds beyond the jurisdiction.

There will also be new powers for the police and customs to trace a criminal's assets through inspection of bank accounts, for the courts to freeze those assets, and for heavier jail sentences where offenders fail to pay the fine.

The measures will also include a new offence of handling the proceeds of drug trafficking, aimed at those who assist traffickers and benefit from their crime by laundering the proceeds.

This would extend to drug trafficking anywhere in the world linked with proceeds located abroad. The maximum penalty would be 14 years' jail.

Mr David Mellor, Under-Secretary of State at the Home Office, said yesterday that recent cases highlighted how much money could be obtained from drug trafficking, for which there were 4,100 convictions a year.

"It is not just the Mr Bigs, but anyone else involved in drug trafficking. It is crucial that we arm ourselves, not just with imprisonment, but also with measures to take away the proceeds," he said.

He added that the Government would now be considering if any of the new proposals were applicable to other areas of crime.

Under the confiscatory fine, the burden of proof is shifted from the prosecution to the defence. The offender will have to prove that his assets were lawfully obtained. Otherwise they will be liable to assessment.

The assumption will be that his whole standard of living is derived from crime," Mr Mellor said.

The courts will be required to impose a fine and it will then be up to the prosecution to decide

whether to demand proof on the entirety of an offender's assets. In cases involving small sums of money, that would not be likely, Mr Mellor said.

In fixing the fine, courts will take account of any proceeds transferred by the defendant to third parties in the past five years. Any assets will be liable to seizure to meet the fine in full, and the prosecution will be able to apply to the High Court to have assets frozen once criminal proceedings have started.

Where a fine is not paid and assets cannot be reached, there will be a sliding scale of penalties according to the size of the fine, up to a maximum of 10 years' imprisonment in default of a fine above £1 million. That will be on top of any penalty for drug trafficking itself.

To help to trace assets, the police and customs will be able to apply to a circuit judge for orders requiring banks and others to give details of an offender's assets.

Mr Mellor added that discussions were in hand to secure agreement with other countries so that court orders made in one jurisdiction over assets were enforceable in another.



Richard Leakey with a model of a Neanderthal woman to be exhibited at the Commonwealth Institute (Photograph: Bill Warhurst).

## Show spans 35 million years

An exhibition which traces the development of our ancestors through the 35 million year history of the human species will open on Wednesday at the Commonwealth Institute.

The exhibition, "The Human Story," will include lifelike models, ancient tools, simulated climatic conditions and computer technology and will be opened by the Queen.

Mr Richard Leakey, a leading paleo-anthropologist,

said it would "stimulate, perhaps disturb, and above all provoke questions about the fundamental issues of human existence".

Mr James Porter, director of the Institute, said it was one of the most important exhibitions the institute had mounted and would challenge conventional wisdom about our origins and our potential as a species.

After opening in London the exhibition will travel to Stock-

holm, Amsterdam, Vienna, Bremen and Paris before going to five African cities.

Mr Leakey will come from Nairobi for the opening and one of his latest and most dramatic finds, an almost complete skeleton of a 12-year-old boy who lived 1.6 million years ago, will be on display.

The exhibition is open to the public from Thursday until February 23.

## Black teenagers get 7 years for multiple rape

Six black teenagers, members of a Brixton gang called the Young Raiders, were sentenced to terms of up to seven years at the Central Criminal Court yesterday, for the repeated rape of two white schoolgirls.

The deterrent sentences "must express society's horror of the mounting volume of man's inhumanity to women", the Recorder of London, Sir James Miskin, told the court.

Relatives in the public gallery wept and gasped as the judge sentenced the four older gang members, who had each been found guilty of one rape charge against each girl, to seven years youth custody, which entails transfer to prison at the age of 21.

The two younger boys, both 14 at the time, who were found guilty of one rape charge each, were given three-year sentences under the Children and Young Persons Act.

The Recorder said the girls, both 16, were walking home when the gang saw them in Brixton High Road, South London. They were robbed of money and jewellery, then taken down an alley to garages under a block of flats in the Stockwell Park estate where all the youths lived.

They were raped on the concrete floor, one girl 30 times and her friend 15 times, the

prosecution told the court. The girls denied having agreed to have "leisurely sex" and said they offered no resistance out of fear.

The judge described the rapes as a "vile enterprise".

Of the four given seven-year terms, Michael Thompson, aged 17, an Electrical engineer nicknamed "General Smiley" was said to be a gang leader who had convictions for robbery and dishonesty. He was given an additional six months for an unrelated theft offence.

Clive Ballantyne, aged 17, unemployed, nicknamed "Private Gripper" had convictions for theft and burglary. He and Gary Linton, aged 18, a clerical officer nicknamed "star", were said to have helped the girls dress and leave after the rapes, but that was no mitigation, the recorder said. Gary McDonald, aged 18, unemployed, known as "flash", had never claimed, as had some of the others, the judge said, that the girls were willing participants.

Turning to the two younger boys, who were each given three years, the Recorder said Christopher Springer, aged 14, had convictions for arson, dishonesty, burglary, and violence and Winston Edwards, aged 15, had a conviction for possessing a loaded airgun.

## House prices steady in settled market

By Christopher Warman, Property Correspondent

House prices have remained steady during the last three months, according to a survey by the Royal Institution of Estate Agents.

Between one third and one half of 245 estate agents in the survey said there had been an increase of two per cent in the quarter ending October 31, but the expected burst of activity in October, in the light of mortgage rate reductions and normal autumn buying, did not materialize.

A survey in the South-east showed a continuing demand for houses in the upper-price ranges, but the RICS reports that "nationally the market is fairly settled".

Commenting on the figures, Mr John Thomas, spokesman on the housing market, said the figures for the last six months had been remarkably consistent, with the bulk of transactions showing a quarterly increase of around two per cent.

## 'Nightmare' of autism parents

By Gregory Neale

Children suffering from autism, the rare mental handicap which affects sensory perception, are not being diagnosed early enough, causing distress to parents and losing valuable time for early treatment, according to a report published yesterday by the National Autistic Society.

One couple yesterday spoke of their 13 year struggle to bring up their son, only recently diagnosed as autistic, against a background of what they saw as medical inexperience and sometimes insensitivity to their concerns. They described it as a nightmare.

The society says a campaign is needed to increase awareness of the condition among doctors and other child-care workers. Recent moves for greater integration of handicapped children within ordinary state schools have made doctors more reluctant to pursue specific identification of particular handicaps such as autism.

There are about 20,000 autistic children, or children with autistic tendencies.

What can the matter be? (National Autistic Society, 276 Willesden Lane, London NW2 5RB; £1).

## Honeymoon presents at post offices

By Michael Horsnell

A novel way of tapping the estimated £2,100 million which Britons spend every year on buying presents was launched yesterday in 3,500 post offices in London and the South-east.

From today customers will be able to buy presents ranging from a bottle of Scotch whisky to a side of beef, a National Girobank Transcash form and paying for the gift over the counter.

The Giftgram was launched in conjunction with the Gift League, a private company recently formed by a group of marketing executives.

Gift catalogues containing a variety of presents, which include restaurant meals, flying and driving lessons, champagne, books, jewellery, magazine subscriptions and computerized games, and containing a Transcash form will be made available by the Gift League.

The gift is delivered by the Post Office with a Giftgram, which, in the case of "experience" presents such as a honeymoon night (£78.95) or a first flying lesson (£24.50), also serves as a voucher, which the recipient hands over when he takes up his gift at hotel or flying club.

## Boy of 11 on murder charge

A boy, aged 11, accused of the murder of a 10-year-old victim, made his first court appearance yesterday.

The boy was silent throughout the five-minute hearing at Houghton-le-Spring Magistrates' Court, Tyne and Wear, apart from giving his age and confirming his address when asked by the court clerk.

He was jointly charged with Ashley King, aged 21, of Sherburn Grove, Houghton, with the murder of Mrs Margaret Greenwood, aged 58, of Abbey Drive, Houghton, between November 3 and 6.

Mr Lillian Turnball, the magistrates' chairman, ordered that the boy should not be named and should be remanded in the care of the local authority until November 21. Mr King was also remanded in custody until November 21.

Mr Bill Smith, representing the 11-year-old boy,

Mr Kevin Gray, for Mr King, said an application for bail would be made in due course. The body of Mrs Greenwood, who lived alone and wore steel calipers on both legs as a result of a childhood polio attack, was found behind the front door of her bungalow on November 5. She died from head injuries.

## Two accused over Constable

A father and son were yesterday remanded in custody until next Monday by Middlesbrough magistrates charged in connection with the disappearance of a £100,000 Constable painting from St James' Church, Nayland, Suffolk.

Stephen Flannaghan, aged 26, a bricklayer, of High Street, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, was charged with the theft of the painting. His father, John Flannaghan aged 58, of Lawn Road, Hampstead, north-west London, was accused of dishonestly assisting in its retention.

## Libel damages

Miss Imagine Lucas-Box accepted "substantial" libel damages yesterday over a newspaper allegation that she shared her flat with Luciano Petrone an alleged Italian terrorist, because she "found danger an aphrodisiac".

Miss Lucas-Box, aged 29, of Walton Street, Chelsea, London, sued the publishers of the *Daily Mail* over the article in January 1983. The publishers of the *News of the World* also agreed to apologize and pay damages over an article concerning her.

## Actress wins £15,000 libel damages over video film

A High Court jury yesterday awarded Diane Hart, the actress £15,000 libel damages over her reluctant role in a pornographic video clip.

The actress, aged 59, claimed damages against the makers of the video *Electric Blue 002*, for using a clip from her 1970 film, *Games That Lovers Play* without her permission.

The clip showed the actress watching through a two-way mirror as her daughter, played by Joanna Lumley, cavorts in bed with her lover.

The damages, with costs, were awarded against the video producers, Scripplow Ltd, its directors Roger Cox and Adam Cole, and a subsidiary, Electric Publications Ltd.



Diane Hart after her High Court victory

## Football fan remanded

Terence William Matthews, aged 25, arrested by police hunting the Chelsea football supporter dubbed the "Fat Man", appeared at Horseferry Road Magistrates' court in south London yesterday. He was remanded in police custody. Det Chief Inspector Douglas

Harrison asked for a remand for Mr Matthews to be further interrogated at Chelsea.

Matthews, a scrap dealer, of Buckhold Road, Wandsworth, is charged with taking a riotous assembly with fellow supporters, Kevin Whitton, and other persons unknown on December 29 last year.

## Building link in Legion deaths

By Pearce Wright, Science Editor

The cases of Legionnaires' disease occurring in Glasgow show a persistent spread of the disease in new buildings with water towers that create aerosol sprays.

Having contained the infection in the new wing of the Glasgow Royal Infirmary in which four elderly people died, health officials have been surprised by two cases among tenants of a block of new flats. The source of the second infection is under investigation.

The bacterium causing the disease is difficult to grow in the laboratory, but is becoming a serious pest of modern air conditioning systems and centrally heated buildings.

The same microbe that is lethal for an elderly person with a chest condition causes only mild flu-like symptoms in others. If the infection is recognized early, it responds readily to antibiotics. Since it was formally recognized in 1976 after killing 34

members of the American Legion at a reunion at the Bellevue-Stratford hotel in Philadelphia, it has been identified in every European country.

Earlier cases of isolated but unexplained deaths from pneumonia-like disorders are now attributed to the organism. But compared with the annual deaths from pneumonia, bronchitis, lung cancer, or even food poisoning, the numbers infected are small. Until this year about 150 cases were expected annually in Britain; last year 151 caught the disease and 15 died.

Before the epidemic in April at a new hospital at Stafford, which killed 46, people were regarded more at risk of contracting the disease from air conditioning systems in holiday hotels abroad. It is not transmitted from person to person; infection comes from inhaling the bacterium into the lungs in the form of water vapour.

The organism is believed to be carried on airborne dust particles into the water towers of cooling systems. In stagnant conditions at temperatures between 20 and 45 degrees centigrade, it reproduces readily. But it is destroyed at high temperatures and by exposure to chlorine and other commercially available biocides used to prevent slime forming.

Most of the bacteria found in water systems are the source of slime formed by the envelope surrounding the microbes. Two cases of the disease in hospital in Oxford in 1979 implicated piped water supplies.

A code of good housekeeping is issued by the Department of Health to hospitals for care and maintenance of air conditioning systems or showers. At a building profession conference on the disease at Oxford recently it was commended to hotels, schools, factories and commercial and residential blocks with modern systems.

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PARLIAMENT NOVEMBER 18 1985

Anglo-Irish accord

Thatcher defends deal

No change in status

# Unionists bitterly attack agreement

## ULSTER TALKS

The agreement on Northern Ireland signed by Mrs Thatcher the Prime Minister, and Dr Garret FitzGerald, the Prime Minister of the Republic, came in for bitter criticism from Unionist MPs after Mrs Thatcher had made a statement about it in the Commons. But Mr Roy Hattersley, deputy leader of the Opposition said the Opposition would support the peace initiative well.

The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) later rejected a request for an emergency debate.

Mrs Thatcher said the purpose of the agreement is to promote peace and stability in Northern Ireland, to encourage reconciliation between the two communities there; to create an improved climate of friendship and co-operation between the United Kingdom and the Republic of Ireland; and to strengthen cross-border co-operation between the two countries, particularly in combating terrorism.

The agreement will not come into force until it has been approved by Parliament and by the Irish Dail. The house will have an early opportunity for a full debate.

The Irish government has affirmed in a binding international agreement that the status of Northern Ireland will remain unchanged so long as that is the wish of the majority of its people.

It has also recognised that the present wish of a majority is to remain part of the United Kingdom. This is the most formal commitment made by any Irish Government.

The second main feature of the agreement is the establishment of an intergovernmental conference with the framework of an Anglo-Irish intergovernmental council.

In this conference the Irish Government may put forward views and proposals on certain aspects of Northern Ireland and with the Irish Government south of the border.

Full responsibility for the decisions and administration of government will remain with the United Kingdom Government north of the border and with the Irish Government south of the border.

No single agreement can resolve the deep-rooted and complex problems of Northern Ireland and deliver the peace for which the majority of people in Northern Ireland long. But I believe the present agreement will make an important contribution.

It offers hope to all those in both communities who want to defeat the men of violence and want to work together peacefully for a better future for their children. It is the purpose of the agreement. It is in this spirit I commend it to the House.

Mr Hattersley said the Opposition regarded two of the principles on which the agreement was based as particularly important. The first was the reassertion by the British government of its position that a change in the status of Northern Ireland could not come about without the assent of the people of Northern Ireland.

The second was the acknowledgement by the British government of what it is a privilege to have described as the all-Ireland dimension.

What subjects had been agreed as unsuitable for discussion by the intergovernmental conference?

Would the conference discuss plans for possible devolution before the Government considered putting them to the Commons or was that constitutional question regarded as the prerogative of the United Kingdom?

There had been many reports since Friday of the United States proposing or offering government assistance to Northern Ireland. What were the facts?

Newspapers had also constantly referred to promises by the United States government to provide grants for use in Ulster. If this was true, what form would the grants take?

The Ulster Defence Regiment had been created as a non-sectarian force to inspire the confidence of all Northern Ireland.

But sadly (he continued) that is no longer the case. Have any decisions been taken, or assurances given, about the future role and the entire operation of the UDR?

He concluded: Nobody suggests that this agreement is without its flaws. No such agreement could be. But it does offer some hope to the people of Northern Ireland and it is for that reason that we wish it well.

Mrs Thatcher said the subjects



Gow: Charges of treachery are deeply resented.

regarded as suitable for the conference were clearly set out in the agreement. The conference would deal on a regular basis with political matters, security and related matters, legal matters and the promotion of cross-border cooperation.

Also mentioned in the agreement were subjects like economic and cultural matters.

These matters had been listed rather than unsuitable subjects being defined.

It was for the UK to approach the constitutional parties about evolved government. It was, of course, for the Republic to put forward any views it may have in the conference on that matter.

But decisions north of the border rested with the UK government.

There had been suggestions that the United States should put forward money to help Ulster and the Republic of Ireland. She did not know any more than had been published.

We believe (she said) that there will be some money forthcoming. I do not know the amount or the form.

She congratulated the UDR on its excellent record. There were no changes in its status.

Sir John Elgee-Davison (Epping Forest, C): Can the Prime Minister, who has proclaimed herself rock firm for the union and reaffirmed unionism at Hillsborough Castle, assure the House that this agreement, whether in terms of the wording or in fact, gives Dublin no veto on the exercise of executive authority in Northern Ireland?

Mrs Thatcher: That is correct. The Republic has no veto on decisions north of the border.

Mr James Moynihan (Lagan Valley, Leader of the OUP): Instructions have been given that leave be sought forthwith to apply

for judicial review of a number of the issues which this agreement raises?

I understand the initial steps in court are likely to take place within the next 48 hours and I look to the Government not to proceed with any action in implementation of this agreement until their legal right to do so is clarified.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not think I can just off the cuff give him the answer which he seeks, but I believe it shall be right to go ahead with debating this agreement next week and putting forward a motion that the agreement has the approval of the House and that will be our recommendation.

Mr David Steel, leader of the Liberal Party: It is always easier to destroy than create, and nowhere is that more true than in the history of Northern Ireland. This creative step is preferable to the status quo of bitterness, division and bloodshed?

Those who are not prepared to accept the decisions of this sovereign Parliament should cease to arrogate unto themselves the title of Loyalist.

Mrs Thatcher: It is a constructive agreement designed to get men and women of good will everywhere who are against the men of violence so we may have peace and stability in Northern Ireland, against a background that the Republic recognises the legitimacy of the Unionist case and that the status cannot be changed without consent.

The Rev Ian Paisley (North Antrim DUP): It will come as no surprise to the Prime Minister that I will not be commending this document of treachery and deceit to this House.

When the Prime Minister of the Irish Republic arrived home from Hillsborough he said that in future the Ulster Defence Regiment will operate differently from the way in which it has operated in the past 12 years.

That means that from now on as soon as this can be put into effect the position at present where the UDR can hold people up on the road, stop them, search them, question them, will not longer operate.

Elsewhere he said this, which effects the sovereignty of this House over a regiment of the British Army. The question of how security should be organized in Northern Ireland is one for the new inter-governmental conference.

In view of the people in Northern Ireland on the border who get no defence from anyone but the UDR, what are they going to do in these circumstances? Why should the Prime Minister of a foreign republic have a say in the government and the direction of a regiment in the British Army?

Mrs Thatcher: I pay tribute once again to the bravery and courage of the men and women of the UDR. I repeat that both governments of the UK and the Republic of Ireland may raise matters of security under the agreement with one another - we with them about certain matters south of the border as well as with them with about matters north of the border. Decisions north of the border will remain for the UK. Decisions south of the border will remain with the Republic.

It has been the policy of the Government for many years now that the armed forces operate in aid of the civil power and we have been trying to make arrangements progressively more to bring that into effect.

Mr John Hume (Foyle, SDLP): My party sees this agreement as an

opportunity, and no more or less, to make progress towards peace and reconciliation and in that regard we will offer our fullest cooperation to the new institutions and that includes entering into discussions and dialogue with anyone in Northern Ireland, in particular those represented in this House, on any matter that will lead to peace and reconciliation, including shared responsibility for certain matters within Northern Ireland.

Recognition of the validity of both traditions, so explicit in this agreement, is the only true basis for peace and reconciliation in Northern Ireland.

Mrs Thatcher: I warmly thank him for what he has said. I believe his constructive contribution will help greatly to defeat the men of violence and bring peace and stability to both traditions in Northern Ireland.

Whatever change hopes and fears are raised on both sides, it is up to us in this House and those who take the lead in the communities in Northern Ireland, to quell these fears and bring forward those hopes so we will go forward to the peace and stability we all want to see.

Mr Ian Gow (Eastbourne C): In these coming months and whatever view we take about the Anglo-Irish agreement, restraint in public utterances will assist, and intimidatory and inflammatory public utterances will injure the true cause of Ulster.

Charges of treachery levelled against the Prime Minister are resented deeply by me and will be repudiated totally by me.

Mrs Thatcher: I agree with his view on restraint in public utterances. His approach to peace and stability



McCauley: Sense of injustice done to my constituents.

and the defeat of men of violence are the same as mine.

Mr Marjory Rees (Leeds, South and Morely, Lab): I regret the weekend newspaper reports that there is talk of sending in 9,000 soldiers, that there is talk of two battalions of Paras.

Unlike in 1974, the Unionists on these benches have no need to fear that as a result of this agreement, they have not talked of an Ulster workers strike and nothing about standing or retreating for election and going to the High Court. At least in the short run we should give them credit for that and fight their argument. If it is necessary, with the spoken word and not with threats, because that will be counterproductive in the context of Northern Ireland.

Mrs Thatcher: With regard to the newspaper report, I know of no such plans as are referred to and have issued a statement from No 10 to that effect.

We see no need to increase the security forces in Northern Ireland as a result of this agreement. Any views to be put should be put in the

customary way through the representatives in this House or through the representatives in the Assembly or elsewhere in Northern Ireland.

Mr Enoch Powell (South Down OUP) asked if the Prime Minister would be completely candid over what was contemplated in the administration of justice, especially in view of discussions about mutual courts to operate in Northern Ireland.

Mrs Thatcher said the agreement indicated that such a possibility would be considered. We are considering that (she said) without commitment, because we know from past experience the difficulties.

Mr Peter Robinson (Belfast, East, DUP): In November 1984 the Prime Minister signed a communique with the same vicer she has taken to her breast at Hillsborough Castle. In the communique she promised that any political structures or processes affecting Northern Ireland would have to be acceptable to both sections of the community in Northern Ireland.

It is she aware of the deep sense of betrayal felt by the people of Northern Ireland at this act of political prostitution?

Mrs Thatcher: He is deliberately trying to work up fears when he should be trying to allay fears, if he really wishes to defeat the violence which afflicts Northern Ireland. (Cheers.)

This agreement - following what he has so eloquently said - has the signature of both governments and that confirms that any change in the status of Northern Ireland would only come about with the consent of the majority of the people of Northern Ireland. This is the best guarantee that the Republic that the people of Northern Ireland have ever had.

Mrs Thatcher: I do not believe that we are so far from getting the agreement accepted.

Mr Nicholas Budge (Wolverhampton, South-West, C): Has the United States Government put pressure on the British Government to enter this agreement? It would be better to say to America that matters of Northern Ireland are no business of theirs, to thank them for their money and ask them to mind their own business.

Mrs Thatcher: No. It is not true. When we began I naturally told the United States Government that we were negotiating.

She had asked the United States Government and leading citizens there to help prevent contributions to the men of violence and although the United States Government had wanted the agreement they had at no stage put pressure on the British Government for an agreement.

Mr Harold McCauley (Upper Bann, OUP): I never knew what dissolution felt like until this agreement. I will carry to my grave with ignominy that sense of the injustice I have done to my constituents who in their darkest hours I exhorted to put their trust in this British House of Commons.

Every aspect of their lives would now be open to influence from the Republic. That was too high a price to pay.

Mrs Thatcher: The agreement makes it clear there is no derogation from sovereignty of the United Kingdom or Irish Governments. Each retains responsibility for the decisions and administration of its own jurisdiction.

## Opposition pledge on V and A charges

### THE ARTS

An immediate drop in the number of people visiting the Victoria and Albert Museum in London, following the introduction of voluntary charges was predicted by Mr Norman Buchanan, Opposition spokesman on the arts, in the Commons. He said at question time that a future Labour Government would rescind the charges.

Mr Nicholas Lucas, Minister for the Arts, replied that it was regrettable that Mr Buchanan would discourage the museums from finding ways to raise extra revenue.

Charges (he said) are a matter for the trustees' discretion. They have decided to introduce a voluntary donation scheme and suggest £2 for an adult and 50p per student or pensioner.

Mr Nicholas Baker (North Dorset, C) said: Will Mr Lucas congratulate me on my success in raising money for the arts? Would Mr Lucas encourage other museums to do the same and retain more of the receipts from the charges themselves?

Mr Lucas: While it is the policy of the Government to provide the basic funding for these national museums, and it will maintain that support, nevertheless everything should be done to encourage such museums to extra self-help in raising extra revenue by other means to improve their services.

Mr Tony Banks (Newham North West, Lab), chairman of the GLC: We should be proud to have a policy of free admission. Does not Mr Lucas realise that these voluntary charges are a form of moral blackmail which will deter many people from attending the V and A?

Mr Lucas: It is up to the trustees and governing bodies how they raise extra revenue.

Mr Buchanan: Mr Lucas may be listened to with more care if in 1973-74 the Prime Minister had not compelled the V and A to introduce charges. A consequence was that admissions fell by 30 per cent in the three months following.

We persuaded them to drop the charges and we will rescind them next time. They will cause an immediate fall off in admissions.

**Parliament today**  
Commons: (2.30) Okehampton Bill, remaining stages. Lords: (2.30) European Communities (Spanish and Portuguese Accession) Bill, second reading. Atomic Energy Authority Bill, second reading.

**Church and Sunday trade**  
The Church Commissioners were accused during question time in the Commons of applying double standards for opposing Sunday trading while at the same time supporting financially major stores that were calling for Sunday opening hours.

Mr Peter Bravely (Leicester East, C) raised the issue when he asked the normal hours worked by employees of the Church Commissioners.

Mr Bravely: While not being asked to shut their work Monday to Friday and do only 41 hours, I

## Rates should not be used to finance political campaigns

### LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Liverpool Council had shown intransigence and stubbornness in rejecting all the several suggestions which had been made and which would have led to them halving the bills, Mr Kenneth Baker, Secretary of State for the Environment, said. He added that that could not be in the interests of the people of Liverpool.

Mr Baker was moving the second reading of the Local Government Bill which was intended to protect the interests of ratepayers, by strengthening the law.

The present law had been formulated when the principle of proper financial management was the responsibility of councillors and officers alike. In most cases, that still worked, but in some areas there were councillors who were prepared to push the law to its limits.

It was the Government's duty to stop such antics. The Bill would not affect the day-to-day activities of the vast majority of councils. But a small number of councils had found the loopholes and had marched through them. There had to be safeguards against the deplorable extravagance.

Rates were never meant to fund ego trips for some councillors, to further their political ambitions.

We are clarifying (he said) what most people believe the position to be.

This year, 37 councils had decided to try to overturn Government policy by not setting a rate. They had hoped for a union front, but only 13 did not set a rate by April 1.

The military generals in charge of this fiasco (he said) rode their troops to ignominious defeat in their own council chambers at the hands of moderates (Labour protests).

Since the beginning of the present Parliament, £20 million had been spent by local authorities on political advertising and propaganda. Of the £20,000 spent by the Liverpool Council, much could have been used for house repairs on the Broadwater Farm estate.

While there could be no objection to political campaigning as such, it should be paid for by the political parties and by the ratepayers and taxpayers.

The Bill would not interfere with any legitimate, non-party publicity activity, but a distinction had to be drawn between legitimate dissemination of information and the funding of party political disbursements.

The Bill, dealing with a small number of points, would not have been necessary at all, but for recent developments among a small group

of councils. It would play an important part in the future conduct of local authority affairs.

Dr John Cunningham, chief Opposition spokesman on the Environment, said the Government was taking the earliest opportunity to expand its attack on local democracy and freedoms. This was the twelfth Local Government Bill since 1979 and it would further restrict the freedom of elected councils from parish to county level, of every kind of political control, and of none, to act in what they believed to be the best interests of their communities.

The Bill disgusted him. It was a tawdry little measure which assumed an elected local authority was simply the agent of Government, carrying out a set of functions and not speaking for the community.

In common with all its predecessors, the Bill demeaned local government and diminished its ability to represent, and dragged it further into the control of the central Whitehall web.

It was nothing less than an attempt to gag local government, silence opposition and - ensure debate and so reduce the free flow of argument and ideas. Communities were to be denied the means of self-expression.

The Government increasingly demonstrated it simply could not face up to the competition of ideas, arguments and debate which was so essential to a healthy, free and robust democracy. It wanted to bounce legislation through Parliament before next year's vital local government elections.

In part two of the Bill, the Government sought to deny the long-standing reality that local government was a political institution. The Widdicombe inquiry recognized that, and concluded that it was acceptable in principle for local authorities to - publicise controversial matters - whether political or not. The Labour Party shared that view and it was astonishing to hear the Conservatives, the Liberals and the SDP deny that it was the case.

In its evidence to the Widdicombe inquiry, the Labour Party said it did not support party political propaganda paid for by local authorities out of the rates but the Widdicombe report did not identify one single example of an explicitly party political advertising campaign by a local authority.

The Bill would stop the funding of voluntary organizations engaged, for example, on anti-drug campaigns. Not only Labour councils would be affected.

**Okehampton Bill to proceed**  
The Speaker (Mr Bernard Weatherill) said that he had no power to vary the statutory procedure which provided that the Okehampton Bill could proceed directly to report stage and third reading tomorrow.

Mr Andrew Bennett (Denton and Reddish, Lab) had complained last Thursday that the Bill would not have a second reading or committee stage because the Government claimed that the special procedure committee had replaced these stages.

## Dartmoor bypass fight for Lords

By Hugh Clayton  
Environment Correspondent

Opponents of the Government's plan for the Okehampton bypass accept that their last hope is a vote against the project in the House of Lords. A Bill allowing the bypass to shave off the northern fringe of Dartmoor is due to be debated in the Commons today and in the Lords before Christmas.

"I do not think there is much hope of defeating it in the Commons", Miss Kate Ashbrook, coordinator of the Okehampton Crisis Committee campaign against the Government's bypass, said yesterday.

Miss Ashbrook has the intensity of a seasoned environmental campaigner, and it is most marked when she is defending Dartmoor.

"I went to Exeter University largely to be near Dartmoor. It has a place in my heart", she explained. In her attic office in Henley-on-Thames, she agreed ruefully that the bypass battle might be decided by the disparity in resources between the two sides.

The Government replied to her conservation leaflets and letters with a lavish exhibition of maps and photographs. It suggested that the alternative bypass outside Dartmoor favoured by Miss Ashbrook's supporters would gouge its way



Miss Kate Ashbrook, director of the anti-bypass campaign, in her office (Photograph: Bill Warburton).

across open countryside and require a giant viaduct.

"It was so unfair. It was crazy to show the route without a tree in sight. But I think it may have swung some MPs against us", Miss Ashbrook said.

Okehampton has helped to establish her as one of the country's best-known campaigners for landscape protection and public access to the countryside. She is secretary of

the Open Spaces Society and is on the executive committees of the Ramblers' Association and the Council for the Protection of Rural England.

She said: "I feel a deep personal commitment. It is not just a job. I do find it pretty horrifying, the way they are bulldozing the bypass scheme ahead. It is going to tear apart that lovely open hillside that the people of Okehampton look up at every day."

Asked yesterday to explain his reasons for questioning Mr Litchfield's seamanship while in command of the Marques's sister ship, Inca, Mr Cecil Wright said: "I am going to illustrate the time when he caused a man to nearly lose his life through stubbornly and arrogantly doing what he believed to be right."

"I believe it is his gross errors of judgement on matters of seamanship that helped to cause the Marques to be sailing where she was and how she was when she sank."

The hearing was adjourned until today.

## Marques owner accused of 'gross errors'

The owner of the sailing ship Marques made "gross errors of judgement" that contributed to her sinking with the loss of 19 lives, the disaster inquiry in Plymouth was told yesterday.

Mr Robin Cecil-Wright, a Cornish farmer aged 45, accused his former partner Mr Mark Litchfield of "arrogance and stubbornness". He said Mr Litchfield displayed no appreciation of dangers at sea.

Mr Cecil-Wright was cross-examining Mr Litchfield, who was giving evidence at the inquiry into the loss of the square-rigger during the Tall Ships race in June, 1984.

His comments and manner of questioning brought a rebuke from the wreck commissioner, Mr Richard Stone, QC. After his cross-examination had last-

## Importer ends Maserati link after long dispute

A long-running dispute between the British importer of Maserati cars and the Italian manufacturer ended abruptly yesterday with an announcement that all connections would be severed. A new importer is to be appointed to rescue sales which ceased nearly two years ago.

International Motors, the West Bromwich-based group which also imports Japanese Subaru and South Korean Hyundai cars, said: "We no longer have any connection with Maserati in Italy, and are not responsible for selling Maserati cars in the UK."

The dispute has its origins in the factory's refusal to produce right-hand-drive versions of the Maserati Biturbo, the group's first moderately priced execu-

tive car, which has been on sale in Italy for three years.

Mr Bob Edmiston, chief executive of International Motors, has said publicly that he agreed to take on the Maserati concession in 1980 only because of the potential of the new down-market car, which he could sell for about £12,000 compared with £18,000 for the cheapest traditional Maserati.

Last night Mr Mario Condi-vi, a London businessman who held the Maserati concession until 1980, said he was acting as consultant to Maserati to help form a new import company. It was intended to sell 200 Biturbos in the first year. Right-hand-drive production should start next April.

## Lusitania judgement reserved

Judgement has been reserved in a High Court action over the rights to items salvaged from the wreck of the Lusitania. It was said during the three-day hearing that if the Government won the rights, a project to raise the Titanic might not be financially viable.

Mr Justice Sheen is being asked to rule that the Crown has no title to 8,000 silver spoons embossed with the head of General Kitchener, worth £2.5 million, and other cargo raised by Mr John Pierce, aged 44, an engineer of Chirk, Clwyd. The goods have been seized by the Department of Transport's Receiver of Wrecks.

The Government claims right to all items brought to Britain from international waters. Mr Pierce fears that if the case goes against him, he may not be able to proceed with his plan to raise the Titanic.

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## Red tape and high pay blocking jobs, IBM chief says

By Donald MacIntyre, Labour Editor

High wage rates, "paralysing" regulations and the red-tape afflicting businessmen starting companies are factors blocking the growth of jobs in Europe, the head of International Business Machines in the region said yesterday.

Mr Kaspar Cassani, chairman of IBM World Trade, launched an uncompromising attack on the uncompetitiveness of European labour as a key factor behind the contrast between success of the United States in creating 20 million new jobs over the past 25 years with the loss of three million jobs in Europe over the same period.

Mr Cassani's address to an Organization of Economic Co-operation and Development conference in Paris will be welcomed by British ministers, particularly at a time when they are under attack from some Confederation of British Industry leaders in Harrogate for some of their economic policies.

The views of IBM, the world's biggest computer company and one of the largest in any sector which steadfastly refuses to recognize trade unions, are strongly in line with those of the Prime Minister and Lord Young of Gifford who have both been arguing that deregulation could be a significant spur to the creation of jobs.

Mr Cassani told the conference that the growing importance of information technology meant that about 50 per cent of

jobs in the year 2,000 did not yet exist. But Europe's share of those jobs would depend on the "favourable factors" which could be brought to bear on the region's labour market.

Mr Cassani claimed that "rules and regulations that were well meant" had resulted in "paralysing rigidities". He said: "Labour legislation in Europe makes it much harder to dismiss employees for economic reasons. And employers are therefore much more reluctant to take on new staff."

The Swiss-born Mr Cassani complained that in Europe it might take up to four months to complete the legal formalities to start a company compared with "a few days" in the US.

Mr Cassani's line was in sharp contrast with that of the chairman of the other main computer company represented at the conference, Control Data, who stressed the role that big business could play in co-operating with local government and other concerns in helping small companies to start up.

Mr William Norris, chairman of Control Data, who has been involved in joint public-private sector job-creation initiatives in the mid-west and the south of the US, said that "Co-operation at the community level will stimulate co-operation within industry, among industry, academia and government... to achieve the vastly-increased innovation necessary to provide jobs needed in the future."

CBI reports, page 26

## MPs urge tough action to prevent City frauds

By Philip Webster, Political Reporter

Conservative and Opposition MPs are increasing their pressure on the Government to take tougher action to prevent City of London frauds in the wake of the Johnson, Manthey, and Lloyd's controversies.

Senior MPs are pressing the Government to strengthen its forthcoming Financial Services Bill and to consider whether to introduce an organization similar to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the United States.

Mr David Steel, the Liberal

leader, yesterday wrote to Mrs Thatcher calling for government action to prevent the City sinking "into a slough of scandal".

He said the Government must insist on higher standards of professional behaviour in the City to protect small investors, insurers and pension holders.

He voiced concern at the ethics and standards of behaviour in the City where "thousands of people are accumulating private fortunes at a level almost unknown in industry".

## Hope rises after opera pay talks

By David Hewson  
Arts Correspondent

The Royal Opera House could be back in operation by the end of the week if a pay settlement designed to end the week-long strike by members of its orchestra is accepted today.

The Covent Garden management and the Musicians' union, which is representing the 120-member orchestra had discussions yesterday through a third party about ways of ending the strike.

Covent Garden estimates that the shutdown is costing it £130,000 in lost receipts. According to the union which is seeking a 10 per cent rise for its members, the strike would cost the Covent Garden management only £20,000 a year to settle.

But the management, which has offered a package of about 8.5 per cent, fears the knock-on effect of a 10 per cent rise on other unions in the company.

Covent Garden confirmed that the two sides had been in touch and developments were expected today. It will take the company several days to reorganize the schedule of the Royal Opera and Royal Ballet after the strike to return to performing.

The company's box office has remained open throughout the dispute and has issued refunds for cancelled performances.



Mr Lewis Maby, a violinist in the 120-member Royal Opera House orchestra, striking a cheerful note at his home in Pinner, north-west London, despite facing the toughest sacrifice he may have to make to survive the walkout: selling his home. With him is his wife, Jennifer, and his children (from left) Jonathan, Andrew, Richard and Christopher.

With a £38,500 mortgage and a gross weekly salary of £195 coming in for the past four months, Mr Maby, aged 35, has been warned by his bank manager the house might have to go.

He said since the Royal Opera's management cut back on overtime and extra earnings through recordings four months ago, the musicians have been forced to survive on the basic salary. "We are only asking for an extra £19.50 a week. I am committed to fighting for that small amount because I simply am unable to cope on a flat £195 a week gross."

Many in the orchestra believe they should be earning more like £250 a week, which would still be below their counterparts in Europe and the United

States, who earn closer to £500 a week.

Like many of his musician colleagues, Mr Maby has been forced to dip into family savings to come up with the mortgage every month.

His remaining option, after selling the home, which he does not want to do, is forgoing his orchestral career and turning to full-time teaching. In the past he has managed to do some teaching and freelance work but it has been minimal because of the Royal Opera's schedules. (Photograph: Bill Warhurst)

## Livestock farming: 2

## Health threat in illicit animal drugs trade

Since the discovery of penicillin by Sir Alexander Fleming, the value of antibiotics in medical treatment has never been seriously questioned. But precisely what is prescribed, in what circumstances and for what purposes, is altogether more controversial.

Most people are probably unaware that antimicrobial compounds are extensively added to animal feeds. Their purpose is partly prophylactic, to suppress diseases likely to occur as a result of modern intensive farming methods, with animals confined in close proximity.

But they are also openly and legally used like anabolic steroids as growth promoters. By inhibiting the action of micro-organisms in animals' digestive systems, they have been found to effect notable

gains in what is known as feed conversion efficiency.

Their use is officially governed by the Medicines Act 1968, administered by the Ministry of Agriculture on the advice of its veterinary products committee. The committee is responsible, among other things, for monitoring all antibiotic feed additives for possible effects on human health.

The most obvious risks are that people eating meat from animals fed with antibiotics could develop either allergic reactions or resistance to subsequent treatment.

The general presumption is that antibiotics used for treating human illnesses should not be administered to animals, and that there should be a statutory withdrawal period before animals are sent to slaughter, to reduce, if not eliminate, the

likelihood of residues in the carcasses.

Since the first report in 1970 of the joint committee on the use of antibiotics in animal husbandry and veterinary medicine, known as the Swann report, a distinction has been made between therapeutic antibiotics used for the prevention

of disease, that may be given only under prescription and for short periods, and feed antibiotics administered in order to improve productivity.

Veterinary surgeons have argued strongly against any restrictions on the pre-emptive use of antibiotics in order to prevent herd disease. Dr John Walton, of Liverpool University, says that any delay in administering antibacterials would be "counter-productive and administratively unsound".

But last month a leading article in *The Veterinary Record* expressed grave concern at the growing incidence of salmonellosis in both humans and animals, which it associated with an increase in antibiotic resistance.

The article said that veterinary surgeons were under considerable pressure to prescribe antibiotics.

It said: "The emphasis has shifted from their use as growth promoters to prophylaxis to counter the stress imposed on calves by modern practices... Consequently higher levels are being used over unnecessarily long periods of time."

A month after the article was published, a Wiltshire agricultural merchant was fined £7,500 by Deves Magistrates for illegally supplying prescription-only medicines to farmers.

The Pharmaceutical Society brought the prosecution.

The society, which is deeply concerned at the situation, says that some farmers are unaware or dismissive of the dangers of the indiscriminate use of antibiotics, or resent the fact that supplies must be made through a veterinary surgeon. Those factors encourage a black market.

Concluded

## Increase in security at planned cruise base

Workmen began building a new high security main gate at the proposed cruise missile base at Molesworth, Cambridgeshire, early yesterday.

The work, which started after 1.30 am, involved fencing in Ministry of Defence land to the south-east of the main missile site, which was left open when the 600-acre base was secured by the Army and the police in February.

A ministry spokesman said the fencing operation was "routine" and there was "no sinister reason" why it began in the early hours. "We wanted an element of surprise to reduce the risk of confrontation with demonstrators there," he said.

The new main gate area was not the original site chosen, and was intended to be sold for agriculture use, but the ministry had been unable to buy the land it needed elsewhere.

## £2,000 bequest for huntsman

Mr Dorian Williams, the equestrian commentator for BBC television for more than 30 years, who died in July of cancer, has left estate valued at £555,282 net in his will published yesterday.

Included among his bequests is £2,000 to Mr Albert Buckle, who was for 26 years Mr Williams's huntsman during his Mastership of the Whaddon Chase Hunt, £500 to the Whaddon Chase Hunt and £500 each to the Maids Moreton Church and Milton Keynes Operatic Society.

Other wills, page 18

## Divorce for model in Times ad

Vivien Neves, a former top model who was the first woman to appear naked in an advertisement in *The Times*, divorced Mr John Kelly, aged 40, a fashion photographer, yesterday because of his admitted adultery.

Miss Neves, aged 37, of West Clandon, Surrey, now suffers from multiple sclerosis and spends much of her time in a wheelchair. The couple have a daughter, Kelly, aged 11.

## Court drama

Magistrates at Salisbury's Guildhall have agreed to the use of the courtroom for a production of Gilbert and Sullivan's comic opera, *Trial by Jury*, for five nights from December 3.

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## National interests cast a shadow over EEC summit

From Richard Owen, Brussels

While the eyes of the world are on Geneva, West European leaders are involved in intensive preparations for their own crucial summit in Luxembourg on EEC reform, which is less than two weeks away.

Meetings are being held here at ministerial level in an effort to find common ground, with Europe's foreign ministers holding extra sessions today and early next week. But it looks increasingly as if the summit itself may have to resolve national differences, giving rise to fears of disarray similar to that which marred the last summit in Milan in June.

Yesterday Britain and West Germany blocked proposals for monetary cohesion and moves toward an EEC central bank put forward by the Commission President, M Jacques Delors.

Britain is not a full member of the European Monetary System. EEC finance ministers, including Mr Nigel Lawson, the chancellor of the Exchequer, failed to reach agreement after a day of talks on lifting fiscal barriers as part of the proposed liberalization of internal European trade. Officials said there were higher priorities for EEC reform than the complex question of monetary cohesion.

There is, however, growing support for a formula advanced by France and West Germany for a "single European market without borders". This is backed by Britain, which feels that earlier more broadly-wor-

ded reform measures enshrining the concept of a "Europe without frontiers" were too idealistic and failed to take into account the need to control drugs, terrorism and illegal immigration.

The EEC summit - properly known as the European Council - is intended to mark a watershed in progress toward European unity and cohesion, with new decision-making procedures among the Twelve and the adoption of a common foreign policy, not least on East-West issues.

There is irritation with President Mitterrand over his decision to stay away from Mr Reagan's briefing for the Western allies here on Thursday after his talks with the Soviet leader.

Other reform issues on the Luxembourg agenda include: The powers of the European Parliament, which claims to be the only democratic body in the EEC; the free movement of goods, services, capital and people across European borders; and completion of the internal market by 1992.

There was some progress at the last foreign ministers' session in Luxembourg a week ago on technological co-operation and environmental protection. But Britain, which was initially sceptical about the Inter-Governmental Conference, still takes the view that none of the proposed reforms needs to be written into an amended Treaty of Rome.

## Dog finds woman trapped in volcano debris



A woman trapped in Armero by the Colombian volcano disaster awaits rescue after being found by her dog.

## Mugabe says British wealth enslaves the masses

Harare (AP) - The Prime Minister of Zimbabwe, Mr Robert Mugabe, accused Britain of putting wealth before human rights by not supporting sanctions against South Africa and warned Zimbabweans to brace themselves for economic hardship.

He told thousands of his supporters at a rally that the Organization of African Unity (OAU) should force Britain to adopt a more meaningful posture on sanctions against South Africa.

"Must Britain continue to reap economic harvests... at the expense of the South African masses?" he asked. Britain's wealth in South Africa was being used to "enslave the toiling black masses". Mrs Margaret Thatcher's denial that apartheid has the root cause of violence in the southern African region, posed the moral question of what was more important: wealth or people.

Zimbabwe remained implacably opposed to apartheid and, no matter how tough the going, would never become subservient to the whims of Pretoria. Mr Mugabe said Zimbabwe was already suffering from South African support of armed rebels in its own country and neighbouring Mozambique, where bandits frequently attacked Zimbabwe.

## The road to Geneva Gorbachov team mirrors new Kremlin style

From Christopher Walker, Moscow

When Mr Mikhail Gorbachov, the Soviet leader, begins his summit with President Reagan later today he will be assisted by a high-powered delegation whose composition reflects both the change and continuity which have been matching components of his individualistic style of leadership.

The changes in the eight months since he came to power were highlighted at the airport here yesterday when Mr Gorbachov was seen off by, among others, President Gromyko, the former Foreign Minister, who had conferred with every US president since Franklin Roosevelt.

In his place, Mr Gorbachov was accompanied on the flight by Mr Eduard Shevardnadze, the affable, Georgian-born Foreign Minister, whose smooth public manner is seen as typifying the change in Soviet diplomatic image from the gruff, often bickering tone adopted by Mr Gromyko. Mr Shevardnadze, aged 57, is still a relative newcomer to superpower diplomacy and has only been in office since July. But observers have already noted a sharp increase in his confidence after working visits to Helsinki, Paris and the US. The new minister also played an important role in the pre-summit mission to Moscow by Mr George Shultz, the US Secretary of State.

To Western television viewers, one of the most familiar members of the Soviet delegation - and one who has already proved his ability as a TV performer - is Dr Georgy Arbatov, the approachable and sharp-witted head of Moscow's Institute for the Study of the USA and Canada, an offshoot of the Academy of Sciences. Handpicked for his abilities as a communicator, the bespectacled, slightly round Dr Arbatov is a favourite source for foreign newsmen based in the Soviet capital. In recent years he has propelled the institute into being a formulator

of policy as well as a base for academic research. Dr Arbatov, aged 62, is a seasoned analyst of US affairs who rarely deviates from the official Soviet line, although some American observers claim to detect yearning for a return to the heady days of détente of the early 1970s in some of his writings. His interpretation of the American position as it unfolds in Geneva will be backed by that of Mr Anatoly Dobrynin, the experienced Washington Ambassador.

Other prominent members of the Soviet team include two men with long records of advising Soviet leaders in the pre-Gorbachov era. Mr Leonid Zamyatin, the senior press spokesman, has served five leaders dating back to Nikita Khrushchev in 1961. And Mr Andrei Alexandrov previously gave foreign policy advice to Brezhnev, Andropov and Chernenko.

Mr Zamyatin, aged 63, chief of the international information department of the Communist Party's Central Committee, is regarded as one of the great survivors of Kremlin politics. Western observers in Moscow were grooved wrong when they predicted a quick demise for him after the Gorbachov accession. In October, Mr Zamyatin masterminded the highly effective Soviet propaganda offensive during the visit to Paris by Mr Gorbachov and his wife, Raisa. This month, he has already been working energetically in Geneva laying the ground for what is expected to be the greatest-ever Soviet publicity drive.

Mr Alexandrov is another member of the old guard on whose experience Mr Gorbachov has chosen to lean, adding to the inbuilt resistance inside the Kremlin structure for any dramatic switches in the substance of the Soviet line as opposed to its new, slicker, more open presentation.

## Goncourt goes to young Breton

From Diana Geddes, Paris

The Goncourt, France's most important literary prize and the nearest French equivalent to the Booker Prize, was awarded yesterday to a little-known author of Breton origin, Yann Queffelec, for his second novel *Les Noces Barbares* (Barbaric Nuptials).

Unlike the Booker Prize, the Goncourt brings with it no great monetary reward, merely a cheque for 50 francs (\$4.35). But its winner is assured of a vast boost in sales of his work, in the royalties that go with it and in his reputation.

*L'Amant* (The Lover) by Marguerite Duras, winner of last year's Goncourt, has broken Goncourt records with sales of nearly a million copies in the past 12 months. Even in a "bad" year, a Goncourt winner can expect sales of at least 150,000. This year's Goncourt jury, 10 writers and literary "personalities", to award the prize to M Queffelec, aged 35, marks a return to the intentions of the founders of the award, Jules and Edmond de Goncourt, who decreed in 1883 that it should recognize youth and original talent.

The Goncourt jury has in the past frequently ignored the first of these criteria, as last year when the prize went to Marguerite Duras, who is 71, and in 1982 when it was awarded to Lucien Bodard, aged 67. *Les Noces Barbares* is the story of Lado, a child born to a 13-year-old girl raped by three American soldiers who is rejected and shut up in a loft until the day his mother makes a "good" match and decides to obliterate her shame by sending him to a psychiatric institution.

His mother comes to fetch him, not as he thinks to take him to live with her, but to take him back to the psychiatric hospital. He kills her before drowning himself. Queffelec, a literary critic for the *Nouvel Observateur* magazine, is the son of the Breton novelist, Henri Queffelec.

The Renaudot Prize, founded in 1925 by a group of literary journalists to "correct" the choice of the Goncourt jury, was awarded yesterday to Raphaële Billetdoux, aged 34, one of the seven short-listed candidates for the Goncourt Prize, for her poetic novel of a delirious, romantic passion, *Mes Nuits Sans Plus Belle Que Vos Jours* (My Nights are more wonderful than your Days).

## England cling to chess lead

From Raymond Keene, Lucerne

After two rounds of the world chess team championship here, the English team still leads with 8½ points from a possible 12.

In the second round England went down to the strong Hungarian side by 3½ to 2½. Grandmaster John Nunn lost his game to Grandmaster Zoltan Ribli, but the other five games ended as draws after 4½ hours of tense play.

The scores after two rounds are: England 8½ pts; Soviet Union 7½ plus one game still adjourned; Hungary 7, also with one game adjourned; and Switzerland and West Germany both with 6½ and one adjourned game each.

Meanwhile, in the match between the Soviet Union and France, one of the most important games in the entire event is being played with Anatoly Karpov, the recently-defeated world champion, with the White pieces in an exciting duel with the former Russian world champion, Boris Spassky, who is now representing France.

Experts regard this game as an important test of Karpov's confidence after losing the world chess title last week to Gary Kasparov.

## Maronite bishop shot dead

Beirut (AP) - Gunmen assassinated the deputy Maronite Catholic bishop of western Bekaa Valley and his nephew yesterday near their home in the village of Saghin.

A police spokesman said Father Boulos Georges Sahjani, 52, and Alfred Younis, aged 20, were ambushed as they drove to Eitani nearby.

## China's stars

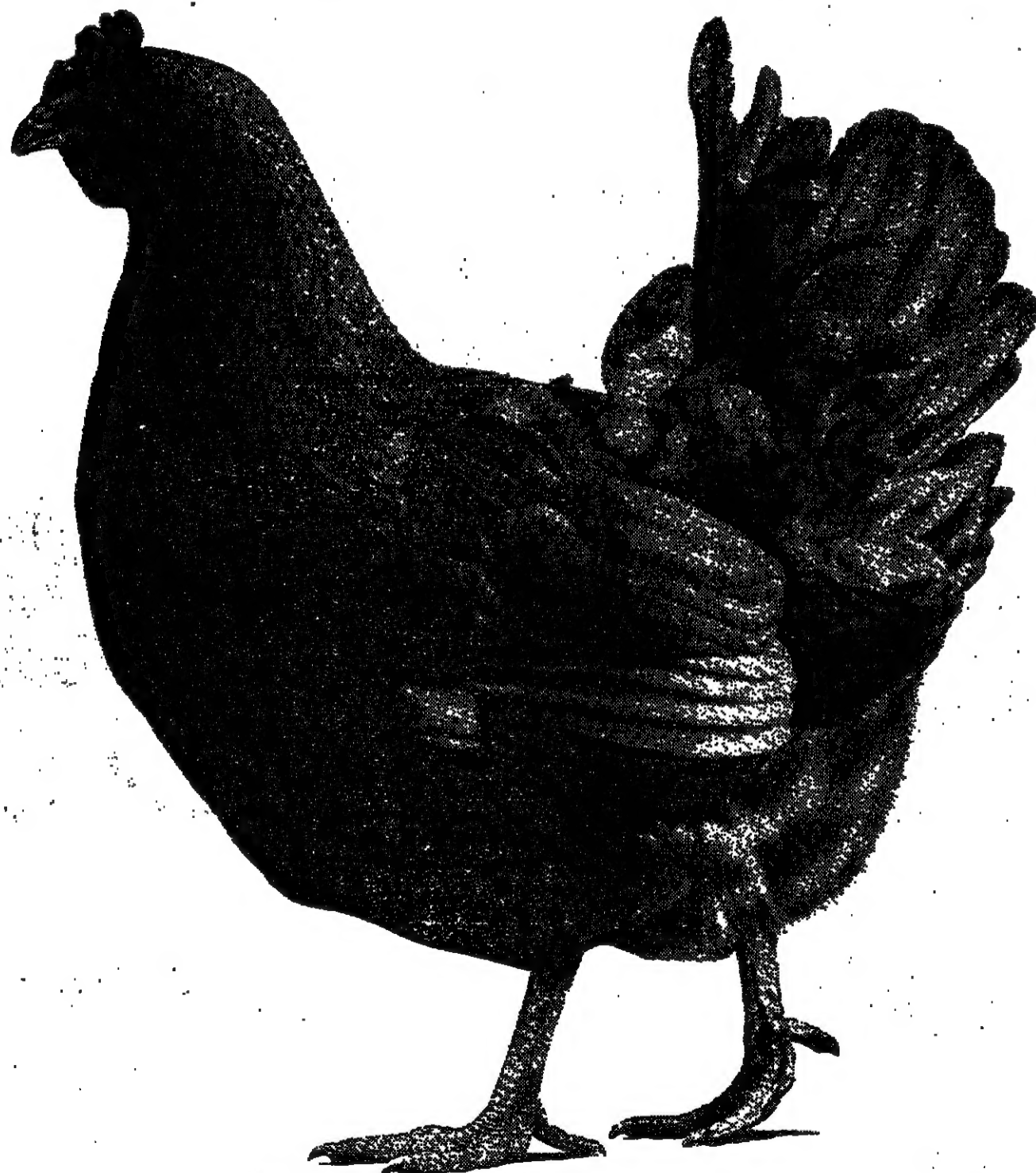
Peking (Reuters) - Four workers in the Chinese city of Suzhou spent 300 days embroidering the images of the Prince and Princess of Wales in silk, the *China Daily* reported.

The embroidered piece, measuring 20in by 16in, has a picture of Prince Charles on one side and the Princess of Wales on the other.

## Sri Lanka tally

Colombo - The committee monitoring the cessation of hostilities in Sri Lanka said that 23,465 people from 5,263 families were being housed in 51 refugee camps in the Trincomalee district. Of the refugees, 11,547 are from the majority Sinhalese community, while 12,008 are minority Tamils.

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# Paris summits to decide Channel link fate

By Rodney Cowton

Mrs Margaret Thatcher will visit France twice early next year - decisive steps towards the construction of a fixed link channel bridge or tunnel.

The first visit, in January, will be to announce the selection of one of the four sets of proposals submitted for the project. In February she will go again for the signing of a treaty between Britain and France setting out the legal and economic framework within which the fixed link will operate.

These points emerged yesterday at the end of a morning of consultations between the Prime Minister and President Mitterrand in Downing Street. They both expressed their enthusiasm for a cross-Channel link, though they would not forecast how soon it might be in operation.

Mrs Thatcher said the construction of the fixed link was one of the exciting things this generation could do for the future generations. The French President thought the fact that the time table for the project was being adhered to indicated that there was a will to succeed.

The proposed treaty is intended to establish a framework for such things as legal jurisdiction, provision of duty-free facilities, if any, safety aspects during the construction and operation of the link, and arbitration in the event of

strikes. An important element will be political guarantees against arbitrary cancellation of the project by either side.

In parallel with the construction of the fixed link, a joint statement issued after yesterday's summit, said the governments had stated their willingness to take complementary measures to develop trade, encourage free movement of trade, facilitate frontier crossings and improve traffic conditions on both sides of the fixed link.

Customs and immigration controls will be assimilated to reduce delays for travellers and traffic. This appears to imply that there will be only one control area for movements in either direction and suggests that one or both countries may have customs and immigration controls established on the other's territory.

Plans to improve the road networks giving access to the fixed link are to be prepared.

President Mitterrand said he welcomed the Anglo-Irish agreement signed last Friday, and Mrs Thatcher returned the compliment by congratulating France on having the idea for the Eureka high-technology programme which, she said, had got off to a very good start.

The President and Mrs Thatcher also had detailed discussions on reform of the



Mrs Thatcher and President Mitterrand at yesterday's press conference (Photograph: John Manning).

European Community in preparation for the meeting in Luxembourg next month of the European Council and the inter-governmental conference. Mrs Thatcher said it was important that at Luxembourg they should "take the whole concept of Europe a practical stage further".

Until the European Council meeting in Milan last spring they had been "doing so well in solving the problems" and they wanted to feel that Luxembourg would be a constructive meeting. President Mitterrand said their views seemed to be "more complementary" than in the past.

The question of France taking a small stake in the four-

nation European Fighter Project was discussed by the British and French Defence Ministers. Mr Michael Heseltine and M. Paul Quilès, in the margins of the meetings between President Mitterrand and Mrs Thatcher.

M. Mitterrand recently suggested the possibility of taking a small stake, and also of the EFA partners. Britain, West Ger-

many, Italy and Spain, also taking a share in the French Rafale fighter project.

He said yesterday that he was not suggesting re-opening the EFA negotiations, but was seeking to find ways in which European countries could look 30 years ahead, and co-ordinate their requirements, creating a family of military aircraft.

## Students storm Seoul party HQ

Seoul (AP) - Police using fire-fighting ladders swarmed on to the roof of a building of the ruling Democratic Justice Party yesterday and dragged away 182 students staging an anti-Government, anti-US protest.

The demonstration and occupation ended six hours after the student activists, throwing petrol bombs and brandishing clubs, charged into the building in southern Seoul. One building guard, three firemen and three students were injured.

A total of 190 students from 14 universities were said to have been involved. Authorities said police seized the students after they retreated to the roof of the building. One protester jumped but was caught uninjured in a safety net, while two others walked out of the building on their own. Five demonstrators were arrested when the group charged into the building in the early hours.

All the students taking part were led away for questioning, possible detention and prosecution.

As in other protests in recent weeks, the theme of the demonstration was both opposition to the Seoul Government and to the economic and trade policies of the US.

One placard displayed on the side of the building demanded that "the US supporting prolonged seizure of power, get out". Others called for an end to the "policy of opening the domestic market to (foreign) agricultural and marine products", while other proclaimed "down with dictatorship".

## Middle East peace plea by Sultan

Muscat (Reuters) - Sultan Qaboos bin Said of Oman appealed in a national day speech yesterday for peace in the Middle East and Gulf as foreign leaders attending the celebrations held bilateral talks.

He was speaking to representatives of more than 60 countries, including nine heads of state and government, attending the festivities on the Sultan's 45th birthday.

Among foreign leaders using their visit for bilateral talks were the Indian Prime Minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi and President Zia of Pakistan. They emerged from their meeting optimistic that relations could be improved. General Zia is to pay an official visit to India on December 16.

President Mubarak of Egypt, King Hussein of Jordan and the Sudanese leader, General Abdul-Rahman Swar al-Dahab, were also engaged in rounds of high-level diplomacy.

Sultan Qaboos appealed for efforts "to improve the present stagnant situation" in the Middle East peace process. Expressing support for Palestinian-Jordanian peace moves, he urged friends of Israel to try to end what he described as Israeli intransigence.

He also urged Iran and Iraq to heed mediation efforts to end their five-year war. He did not differentiate between the two sides and said a settlement must guarantee the rights of both parties.

The Sultan said he hoped today's Geneva summit would "commence an effective detente" in the world.

## More die in Cape clashes with police

From Michael Hornsby, Johannesburg

Four blacks were killed by shotgun fire in clashes with police on Sunday night in continuing violence in the Eastern Cape, according to a police bulletin issued here yesterday. The incidents occurred in the Queenstown region, a district not covered by the state of emergency.

At least four other deaths were reported at the weekend, most of them caused by police action against alleged rioters. About 850 people are estimated to have been killed in unrest in the past 14 months.

In the Cape Peninsula, police reported three grenade attacks at the weekend. Three people, including a railway policeman and the wife of a police lieutenant, were involved. There have been at least 20 grenade attacks in the peninsula in the past five months.

Meanwhile, fears were expressed yesterday that the strike at Baragwanath Hospital in Soweto, Johannesburg's sprawling black satellite township, could spread to other hospitals in the Transvaal.

The black Municipal and Allied Workers' Union, which claims 17,000 members, has threatened to join the strike if the grievances of student nurses and daily-paid hospital workers are not met.

The director of hospital services in the Transvaal, Dr Hennie van Wyk, told *The Times* that 800 student nurses and 700 daily-paid workers, including kitchen staff, cleaners and porters, had been dismissed. He said the authorities would consider requests to be reinstated from those who had been "intimidated" into striking.

Troops and civil defence volunteers were called at the weekend to help run the hospital, which is said to be the biggest in the southern hemisphere. Dr van Wyk said that "all essential services" at the hospital, which is out of bounds to the press, were being maintained.

## Doe severs Sierra Leone links

From Richard Everett, Abidjan

Liberia has recalled its ambassador to Sierra Leone for "consultations" after accusations of Sierra Leonean involvement in last week's failed coup. Liberian radio said.

General Doe, the Liberian leader, said that land border with Sierra Leone would be permanently closed. He announced the recall of the ambassador and the Liberian secretary-general of the Mano River Union, a regional organization grouping Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea, based in the Sierra Leone capital, Freetown. There has been no official reaction from Sierra Leone.

The moves follow accusations at the weekend by General Doe that participants in last Tuesday's coup attempt had been trained at a Sierra Leone army camp and had crossed the border into Liberia in a Sierra Leone police van.

General Doe told diplomats in Monrovia on Saturday that he had written a letter last August to President Stevens of Sierra Leone warning him that Liberia had information about a plan to train anti-government mercenaries in Sierra Leone.

Sierra Leone has denied any official knowledge of such plans, and President Stevens sent a message assuring General Doe that his country would not tolerate such activities.

General Doe also said Guineans, Ghanaians and Cubans were involved in what he refers to as the "invasion". An alleged coup plotter, Major Anthony Marquie, also claimed there was foreign involvement. He said the plotters recruited supporters in Ivory Coast and then took them to Sierra Leone for training.

Cuba has denied involvement in the plot, while an Ivory Coast Foreign Ministry official said his country would "never allow Ivory Coast to be a base for mercenary attacks".



## Liverpool fan still held in Brussels

Brussels - Liverpool football supporter James McGill was again remanded in custody here yesterday and his family denounced the Belgium legal system which has kept him in prison for nearly six months.

Mr McGill, aged 21, was arrested in May after the Liverpool-Juventus game at the Heysel stadium, in which 38 people died in a stampede. He is the last of the nine Britons held after the European Cup final to remain in Belgium.

## Coffee war

Managua (AFP) - The Nicaraguan Government may temporarily close certain ministries so that staff can help harvest coffee, the country's biggest export. President Ortega said it was vital that Nicaragua won the "coffee war" which he said the US was waging.

## Rare bird

San Francisco (AP) - A great white albatross, once believed extinct, was spotted recently in California waters. The bird, a short-tailed variety of albatross, was declared extinct in the 1930s but 20 pairs were counted on the Japanese island of Torishima in 1957.

## Refugee shot

Havana (Reuters) - A Cuban seeking asylum in the Venezuelan Embassy here was shot dead as he and another man climbed the compound fence, diplomatic sources said.

## Heatwave toll

Cape Town (AFP) - At least five people died and 12 drowned during a heatwave which hit the Cape last weekend, sending temperatures up to 115F.

## Buses collide

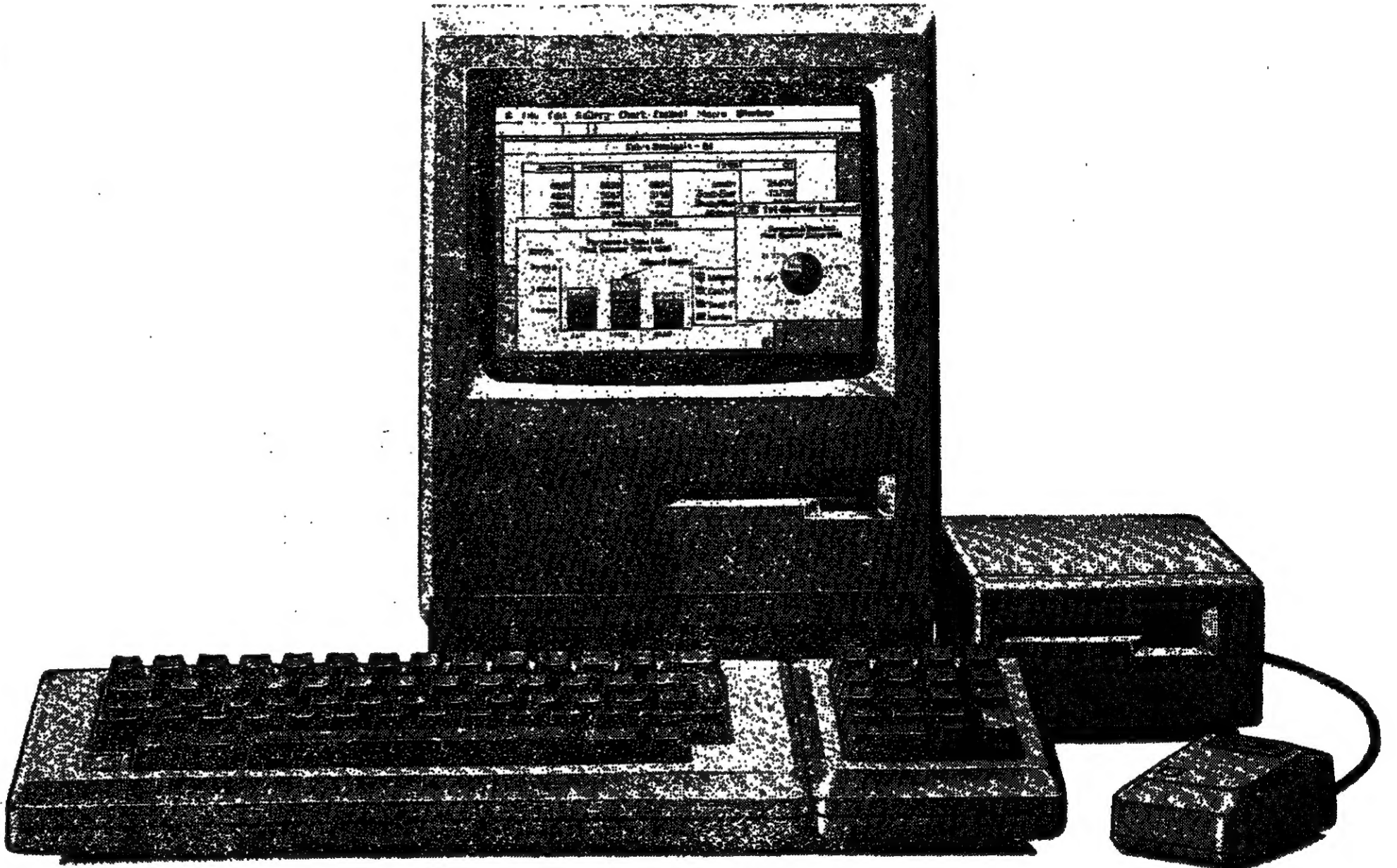
Islamabad (Reuters) - Twenty people were killed and 80 injured, 15 of them seriously, in a collision between two buses in Pakistan's Punjab province, the official news agency reported.

## Papal visit

Rome (AP) - The Pope will visit 14 cities in India during a 10-day trip in February, the Vatican announced.

## Sailors rescued

St Augustine, Florida (AP) - Two sailors who drifted up to 250 miles in the Atlantic on an inflatable life raft were rescued after surviving three days on a fruit juice and biscuits.



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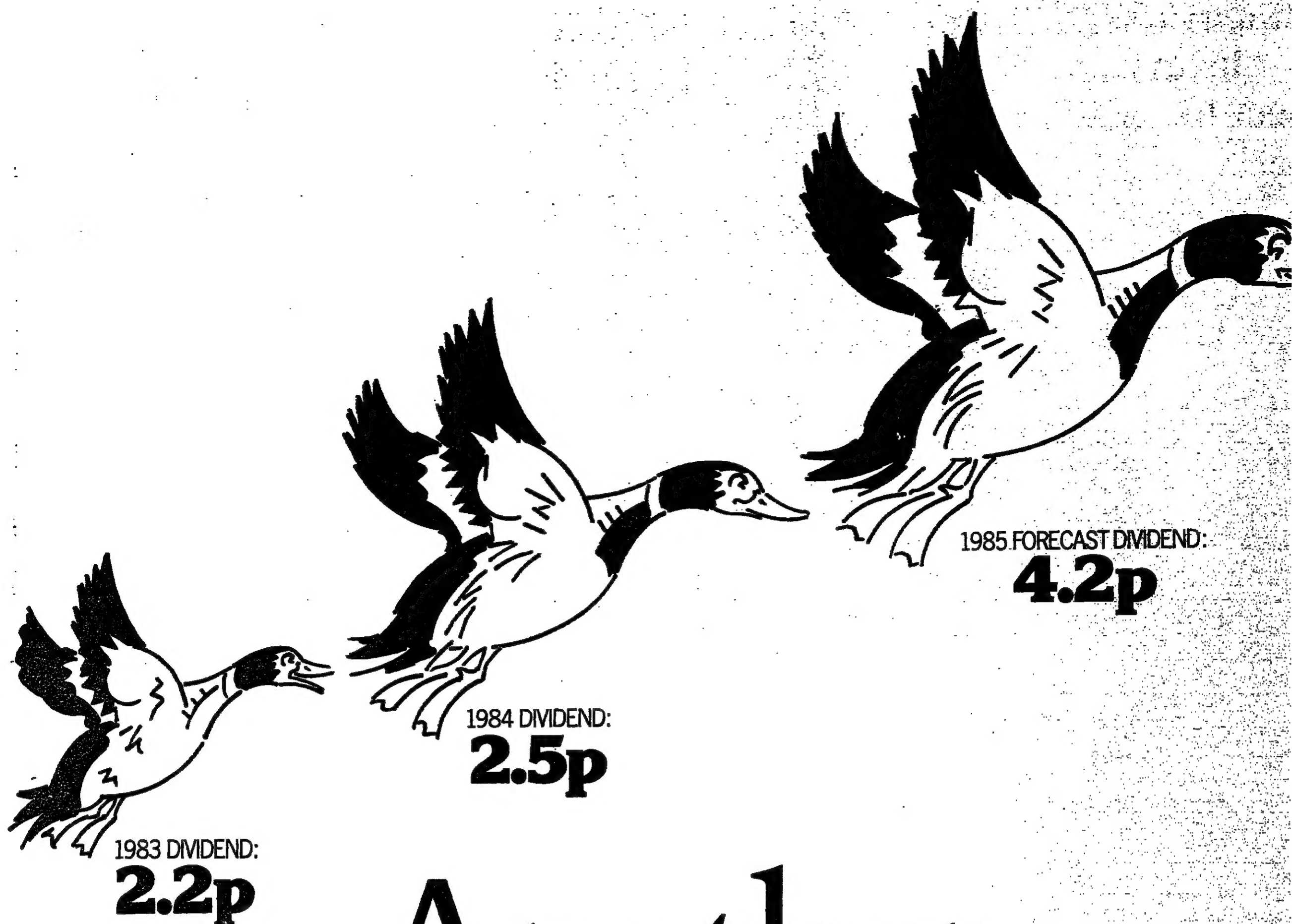
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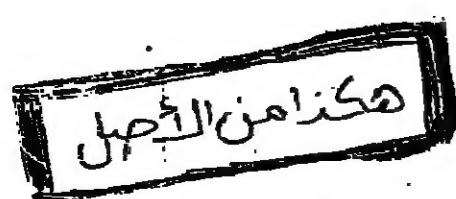


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## Portugal warned by new leader not to expect too much of EEC

From Martha de la Cal, Lisbon

Senhor Anibal Cavaco Silva, Portugal's new Social Democrat Prime Minister, feels a sense of mission to lead Portugal into the EEC, but he sees entry in 1986 as a difficult challenge.

In his first exclusive interview since taking office, he told *The Times*: "This Government was quickly chosen by the people to lead the country into the EEC. The Government, the entrepreneurs and other groups must not delay measures to modernize the economy or the results could be disastrous, not only from an economic and social but also from a political point of view. If the population is disillusioned within a few years, and does not see its welfare improve, the Communist Party, which has always opposed European integration, could take advantage of that."

He criticized the former Socialist government of Mr Mario Soares, whom he replaced after the October parliamentary elections, for "presenting the EEC as a paradise", and added: "I have tried to be more realistic. I say it depends on us."

On the positive side, the Prime Minister said Portugal will benefit from the removal of restrictions on some of its products and from access to the large market. He emphasises, however, that Portugal could not become a net contributor to the Community "it will have to depend on its capacity to prepare projects to receive regional funds and on the good will of the Community. As the least developed country in the EEC, Portugal has to be a net receiver."

The Prime Minister admitted that the terms negotiated with Spain "were not very good for Portugal even though they were the same as with other countries". He said the difference was that Spain and Portugal were next-door neighbours. "Transport costs are low. Their firms are much better prepared and more aggressive than ours. They will have an advantage when restrictions are removed."

He hoped that when the two

countries were in the Community, adjustments could be made. He would "do his best to strengthen economic cooperation and diplomatic relations with Spain".

Regarding Spain's possible military role in Nato, Senhor Cavaco Silva said: "We are in favour of Spain being in Nato, but we would not accept that its entry sacrificed some of Portugal's position inside the Alliance. We want to keep Iberian (Nato's naval command, based in Lisbon, for the Iberian Atlantic area), but that is a problem to be discussed."

Restoring the confidence of investors and permitting "controlled progress" are the main priorities of the new Prime Minister. "To achieve a reasonable rate of growth and solve the balance of payments problems, we must increase investment - mainly private not public - so we must establish confidence."

He is aiming at a three to four per cent growth and a six to seven per cent increase in exports. He is prepared to accept a \$1 billion deficit, allow real wages to increase and reduce some income taxes. He believes that his Government will inspire confidence and attract both local and foreign investments. "The entrepreneurs believe in this Government. We expect a ten per cent increase in investment to face the challenge of the EEC," he said. The type of foreign investment he wants is "that which brings Portugal new technology and access to markets abroad."

He wants labour intensive rather than capital intensive industry, Portugal he said, offered investors generous incentives and further tax adjustments were planned.

"We are going to reduce interest rates and adjust the tax system to create favourable conditions for those prepared to take risks. We want people to invest rather than put their money in banks or abroad."

Senhor Cavaco Silva also promised to revise controversial

labour laws prohibiting the sacking of employees. "The philosophy of my Government is to increase flexibility in all markets, and that includes the labour market. The present law is unacceptable because it prevents new investments. We want a situation where businessmen are encouraged to create new jobs."

He claimed his party had reached an agreement with the Socialists and one of the labour federations during the previous government to change the labour law. The Prime Minister also plans to reduce companies' contributions to social security and the unemployment fund.

The Prime Minister expressed his conviction that democracy was firmly implanted in Portugal. "This last election showed that it is very strong," he said. He described how the right-wing parties and the Communists were now able to campaign in each other's territory without clashing - which was not possible a few years ago.

Senhor Cavaco Silva said he was confident his Government would win parliamentary approval this week even though it lacked a majority. He was also confident it would survive after January's presidential election even though its candidate, the former Christian Democrat Diego Freitas do Amaral, might not be elected.



Senhor Cavaco Silva, who attacked his predecessor for 'presenting the Community as a paradise'.

## Ex-minister faces Bonn freedom fund charge

From Frank Johnson, Bonn

A former Social Democratic minister in the governments of Herr Willy Brandt and Herr Helmut Schmidt went on trial here yesterday accused of pocketing money which was meant to buy the freedom of political prisoners in East Germany.

Herr Egon Franke, aged 72, was, as minister for Inner-German Relations between 1969 and 1982, responsible for the policy, which is legal and has been pursued by all recent West German governments, of giving the East Germans money in exchange for people.

He is accused of embezzlement and destroying documents. As in all West German trials, he was not required to enter a plea, but it is understood that Herr Franke is denying the charges.

The prosecution alleges that Herr Franke pocketed \$1.5 million from a government fund used to buy prisoners. He says the money was spent as intended, but has been unable to produce documents which are, in effect, the East German receipts and which are normally available for such transactions.

Herr Franke's former close aide, Herr Edgar Hirt, aged 48, is also accused. The case was adjourned for a week.

Bonn is estimated to have paid East Germany £800 million since 1963 for the release to the West of 20,000 political prisoners.

## More pressure on Anzus

## NZ sets out law to ban nuclear ships

From Richard Long, Wellington

New Zealand will give a copy of draft legislation banning all visits of nuclear warships, to the British High Commissioner, Mr Terence O'Leary, within the next two weeks.

The legislation, which is likely to lead to a further deterioration in relations between Washington and Wellington, was delivered to the Prime Minister, Mr David Lange, yesterday after several redrafts. He said it would be sent to Washington and Canberra before being introduced to Parliament early next month.

Mr Lange said that the Deputy Prime Minister, Mr Geoffrey Palmer, would take the draft to Canberra when he attends a conference of state attorneys-general in the Australian capital during the first week in December. A senior Foreign Affairs official would deliver a draft to Washington. A copy would be passed to Mr O'Leary in Wellington, he said.

The Royal Navy is also affected by the ban because, like the Americans, it refuses to disclose which of its ships is nuclear-armed.

Legislation enforcing the ban would be followed by a review of the Anzus alliance linking Australia, the United States and New Zealand, Washington has said.

Meanwhile, Mr Lange, who earlier this month had a dispute with the retiring US Ambassador to New Zealand telling him his memory was wrong and his judgement deficient over Anzus details, yesterday accused another American diplomat of being condescending in his attitude.

Mr Lange's comment came after a speech by the American Consul-General in Auckland, Mr Gary Posz, who told an air force reunion that while New Zealand remained a valued friend, its behaviour was not that of a close ally. Mr Posz said New Zealand could not have it both ways.

## Bangladesh press walkout

From Ahmed Fazil, Dhaka

More than 7,000 Bangladesh journalists and printers began a 24-hour strike yesterday and threatened indefinite industrial action from November 30 if their demands for higher pay and journalistic freedoms were not accepted by the authorities.

Mr Habibur Rahman Milon,

president of the Bangladesh Federal Union of Journalists, which has more than 800 members, told a rally at the National Press Club yesterday that their demands included the end of military rule and the lifting of press laws curbing freedom of reporting.

## Key economic post

## Architect of Punjab accord is rewarded

From Michael Hamlyn, Delhi

One of the architects of the Punjab accord, which brought peace and elections to the troubled north Indian State, has been rewarded by Mr Rajiv Gandhi, his grateful Prime Minister. Mr Arjun Singh was appointed Governor of Punjab earlier this year as part of Mr Gandhi's urgent efforts to settle the five-year crisis in the state.

He has now been sworn in as Minister for Commerce in the central Government, a key economic post which should give him a significant role in Mr Gandhi's plans to take India into the 21st century. The Prime Minister smilingly said at the swearing-in ceremony: "There is no question of reward in politics. It is simply continuing to work."

But this is Mr Singh's first big job in the central Government, though he has been an effective minister or leader of the opposition in Madhya Pradesh since 1963. He became Chief Minister of the state in 1980, and one of his principal achievements - which left many observers gasping with admiration - was to make sure that no blame whatsoever attached to the Madhya Pradesh Government after the Bhopal tragedy 12 months ago.

The next month he led the state Congress Party to an overwhelming victory in the assembly elections, holding fast to the pro-Rajiv tide in the country, despite signs that it was ebbing in the elections of neighbouring Karnataka and Maharashtra.

Two days after he was sworn in again as Chief Minister, Mr Gandhi sent him to Punjab as Governor. Punjab was under direct rule from the centre and the Governor held a critical job in the peace process. While administering the state Mr

Singh urged,ajoiled and nudged the Sikh party to a settlement. Now that a democratically elected government is installed, his job as Governor reverts to that of constitutional monarch - the ceremonial head of the state.

Despite his name he is not a Sikh: the surname Singh was adopted by the Sikhs at the urging of Guru Gobind Singh. It means "lion" but was already the surname of many other martial types, particularly the Rajput caste of warriors and kings. So though all Sikhs are Singhs, not all Singhs are Sikhs. At the same time as Mr Singh's resignation as Governor was announced, the Lieutenant Governor of Delhi, Mr M.M. K. Wali also resigned. Delhi is a union territory - a quasi-state in effect ruled directly from the centre - and the Lieutenant Governor is the chief executive arm of the Government there.

However, it appears that Mr Wali, an austere Kashmiri Brahmin and a career civil servant, has not been the success that was hoped for. No further position has been announced for him, and all that the Prime Minister would say at Mr Singh's swearing in was: "We had a review of the performance of the Delhi administration two months ago."

Mr Singh has been replaced by Shankar Dayal Sharma, an old Congress warhorse with a law doctorate from Cambridge, who has been Governor of Andhra Pradesh.

Mr Vasantdada Patil, the former Chief Minister of Maharashtra, another long standing Congress stalwart, signified his retirement from the rough and tumble of day-to-day politics by accepting the job of Governor of Rajasthan.

## Army backs charter to defend Sudan democracy

From Gill Lusk, Khartoum

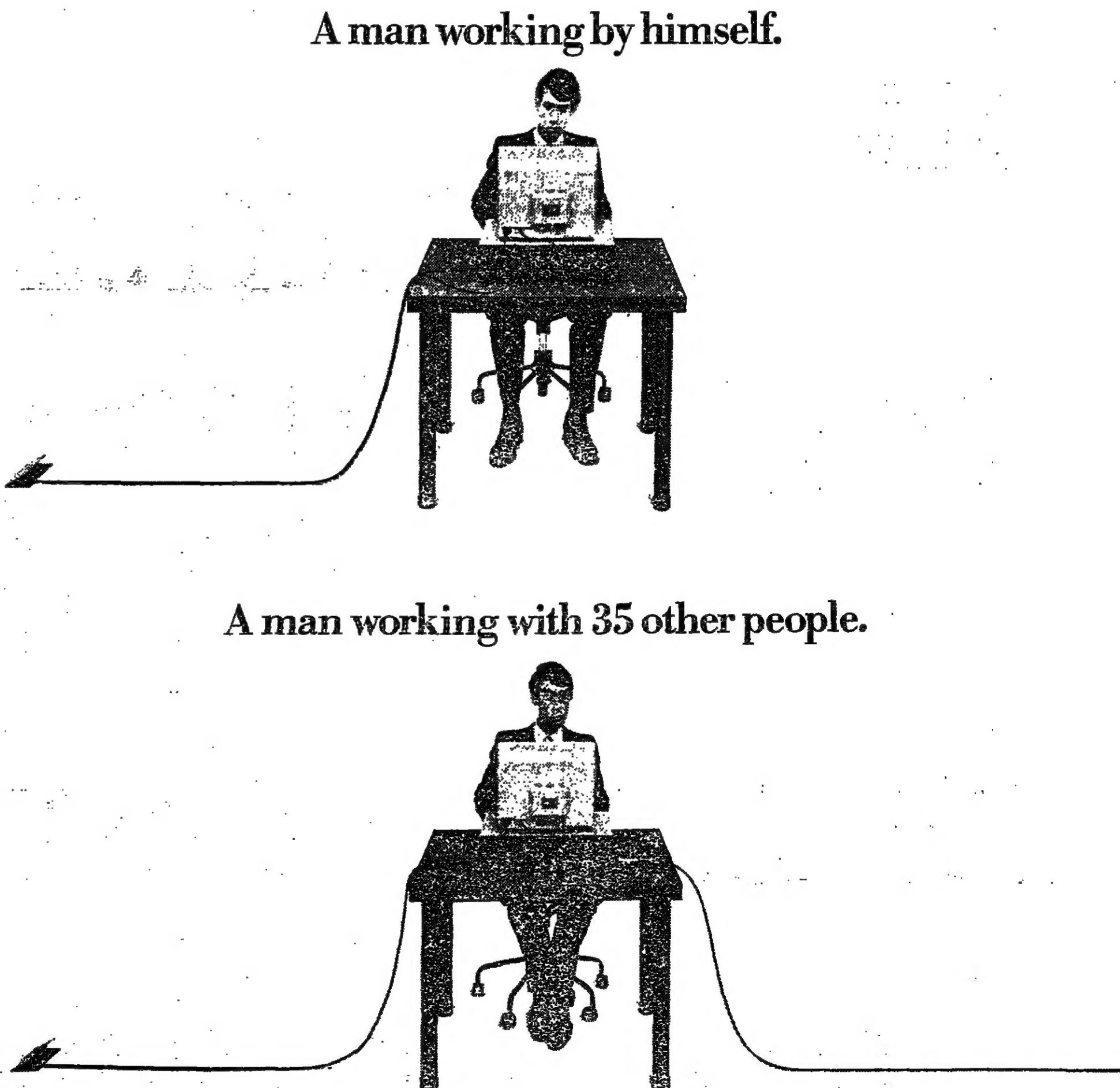
The Sudanese Army has pledged to refrain from political activity and to "protect freedom and democracy". The promise was made on Sunday as part of a "charter for the defence of democracy" drawn up by the National Alliance for the Salvation of the Country, a grouping of professional associations, trades unions and political parties formed after the April overthrow of President Nimeiry.

The charter, signed by the ruling Transitional Military Council and the main unions and parties, also binds its signatories to take action against any attempt to overthrow democracy, by the military or civilians. "We guarantee to take all precautions necessary to resist and fight any attack on

the democratic system, from whatever source."

Political strikes, the weapon employed so successfully against General Nimeiry, are promised in the event of any future dictatorship. Any country which backs such a regime will be "top of the list of the enemies of the people", warns the charter, which was welcomed in a broadcast by the civilian Prime Minister, Dr al Ghazali Daffallah.

Conspicuously absent from those signing are the two right-wing fundamentalist parties, the Muslim Brotherhood and the Islamic Front, led by the former Nimeiry aide, Dr Hassan al-Turabi. The charter is seen here as a move not only to protect Sudan's infant democracy from potential coups but also from the fundamentalist parties.



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# Marcos set to drop military chief after Aquino verdict

From Keith Dalton, Manila

President Marcos of the Philippines indicated yesterday that the armed forces chief, General Fabian Ver, may not be reinstated, even if acquitted of involvement in the 1983 murder of Benigno Aquino, the former opposition leader.

General Ver, aged 67, could instead become a "consultant" in a "top-to-bottom reorganization" of the 200,000-strong armed forces, the state-run Philippine News Agency said.

The general's future was raised during a meeting of top military and defence officials presided over by Mr Marcos, who three days earlier had acquiesced to a state of emergency, General Ver would automatically be reinstated.

The meeting came two days before a verdict is expected in the Quino trial and as opposition parties tried to patch up a split in their ranks which could see two opposition candidates standing in a snap presidential poll early next year.

General Ver's first official function since he went on indefinite leave 13 months ago, although military sources have confirmed that he receives regular battlefield reports and updates on military matters and continues to supervise operations of the National Intelligence Security Agency.

"General Ver was asked if he will help in the reorganization even if he were not to be reinstated as armed forces chief of staff," should he be acquitted

in the Aquino murder trial," the news agency reported.

Washington has long insisted on the retirement of General Ver, blaming him for the politicization of the military and its poor battlefield performance against an estimated 12,500 Communist rebels.

Meanwhile, opposition unification efforts ground to a halt with the resignation on Sunday of Mrs Cecilia Muñoz Palma, chairwoman of the National Unification Committee, charged with uniting the splintered opposition groups.

Mrs Palma, aged 72, resigned after an opposition presidential aspirant, Mr Salvador Laurel, angrily denounced her as a "dictator" during a closed-door meeting of the committee to discuss a single opposition candidate for the election.

The withdrawal of Mrs Palma could scuttle unification efforts. The committee is likely to split, with five opposition groups announcing they will nominate Mrs Corason Aquino, the widow of the murdered opposition leader, as their presidential candidate.

Mr Laurel heads Unido, an eight-party alliance, which dominates the committee, and he is assured of their support to contest the presidential poll.

A split opposition vote could only be to the advantage of Mr Marcos, who says he wants a "fresh mandate" from the people to continue in office for a further six years.

## Death mars Athens Polytechnic rally

From Mario Modiano, Athens

A Greek policeman who shot and killed a schoolboy, aged 15, during clashes with groups of bomb-throwing youths, has been remanded for questioning. Mr Andreas Papandreu, the Prime Minister, yesterday said that punishment for this "odious act" would be exemplary.

Protesting against the killing, anarchists occupied the university's chemistry building to keep police at bay. But special forces, using lorries and tear gas, invaded the building and

evicted the demonstrators who set fire to the fourth floor. Thirty people were detained.

The incidents marred Sunday's celebrations to commemorate the Polytechnic student revolt of 1973 which opened the way for the downfall of the military dictatorship. The celebrations ended in a mass rally followed by a march of 200,000 protesters to the United States Embassy in Athens.

The marchers, mainly supporters of the ruling Socialists and opposition Communists, which both blame the Americans for the seven-year dic-

tatorship, called for Greece's prompt withdrawal from Nato and the removal of the American "death bases". For the first time uniformed conscripts from the Greek armed forces were clearly present in what has now become an annual ritual to uphold the legend of American responsibility.

Youths described by police as anarchists who brought up the rear of the Polytechnic march, attacked the offices of South African Airways and smashed the windows of the Hilton hotel cafeteria causing

panic among patrons. Later they went on a rampage through the city smashing windows and cars.

It was during a street battle with police that a band of youths brandishing cudgels, set a police bus on fire with bombs, flushing its occupants out. The last policeman to flee drew his pistol and fired two shots - "I did not see where I was shooting," he later said.

The boy, Michael Katsaris, died of a head wound. Police said he was in the group which attacked the police bus.



A riot policeman arresting a protester outside the chemistry building.

## PRISONERS OF CONSCIENCE

### Syria: Muhammad Rabah al-Tamir

By Caroline Moorehead

Muhammad Rabah al-Tamir, a former Commander-in-Chief of the Syrian Army and Minister of the Interior, is one of 18 political prisoners who have been held for up to 15 years in al-Mezze military prison in Damascus.

The group includes a former president and five former Cabinet ministers. All served in or were closely connected with the 1966-1970 government of the Baath Party and were arrested after the coup of November 1970 which brought President Assad to power. None of them has been charged or tried.

Mr Rabah al-Tamir is in his early fifties after completing his higher education by entering the Army, and between 1959 and his arrest in December 1970 occupied a series of increasingly prominent positions in the Baath Party.

He owes his arrest, like the 17 others, to his refusal to co-operate with the new government. In al-Mezze prison they are said to be kept away from other prisoners and to share two adjoining cells. There is access to a prison library but no books or newspapers can be brought in from outside. No correspondence to or from a prisoner is allowed.

Mr Rabah al-Tamir is thought to suffer from a blood disease. Medical facilities inside al-Mezze are inadequate and though until 1975 sick prisoners were sent for treatment to a military hospital near by, that practice was stopped when a prisoner escaped from the hospital. There has been no known indication on the part of the Syrian authorities that they intend either to try or to release these prisoners.



Mr Rabah al-Tamir: held without charge since 1970.

## Paper faces heavy fine in Singapore

From Paul Routledge, Singapore

The *Asian Wall Street Journal* faces punishment after admitting contempt of the Singaporean judiciary in the High Court here yesterday.

Lawyers for the paper's Hong Kong-based editor, Mr Fred Zimmerman, and its proprietors, Dow Jones Publishing (Asia) Inc, apologized "unreservedly" for suggesting in a leading article that the courts were tools of the Government. The printers and distributors also apologized.

Judge T. S. Sinnathuray reserved judgment in the case, the first such action to be brought against a Western publication for nearly 10 years.

The Attorney-General, Mr Tan Boon Teik, said: "The court should impose a sentence that adequately makes it clear to persons responsible for foreign publications that they should carry out their duty responsibly and in accordance with the law."

The leading article published on October 17, suggested that "the courts are convenient tools for the Government in their harassment of opposition politicians" and was calculated to bring the Singaporean judicial process into disrepute, he argued.

Judgment was reserved after the judge asked for further details of the *Asian Wall Street Journal's* circulation.

## Police wives on hunger strike

From Ian Murray, Jerusalem

A group of police wives have started a hunger strike outside the Prime Minister's office here, saying that they will not eat until their husbands get a long-promised pay rise.

On Sunday, about 250 of the wives had surged through the security guard around the office and past policemen who showed little resistance, to within shouting distance of a Cabinet meeting.

There they demanded wage parity with the army promised to their husbands in 1979. Since April of last year, a 10 per cent salary gap between police and armed forces has opened up.

The wives, who have blocked roads and invaded police stations around the country for several weeks, claim that 139 policemen are already forced to draw welfare payments to keep their families. According to Mrs Adi Ganer, their spokeswoman,

hundreds of other policemen are eligible for benefit.

The Inspector-General of Police, Mr David Kraus, told the women last week when they demonstrated outside the Knesset that they had his sympathy.

The Police Minister, Mr Haim Bar-Lev, has tried without success to get the Treasury to give the \$4 million (£2.85 million) needed to close the salary gap, but the Finance Minister, Mr Yitzhak Mordechai, has said there will be no wage breakthroughs during the Government's current economic programme.

Mr Bar-Lev is worried that low wages are making it all but impossible to recruit the right kind of officer. The take-home pay for an inspector with more than 20 years' service is only about \$100 a week.

Many police supplement their salaries by moonlighting, against regulations, but to

which an official blind eye is turned.

The Army appears not to be much better off. The general running Northern Command, Aluf Ori, has agreed to allow his senior non-commissioned officers to moonlight.

He took the decision to allow his men to earn extra money off duty when he found that some with 15 years' service were still being paid less than the national minimum wage.

He felt that unless he allowed them to supplement their incomes they would leave the Army, which cannot afford to lose such experienced men.

Mr Shimon Peres, the Prime Minister, yesterday agreed to a special meeting with destitute chicken farmers from farms near Jerusalem.

The farmers had demonstrated all day outside his home with starving chickens tied to their ankles.

## Japan turns down EEC import plea

From David Watts, Tokyo

Japan has rejected calls by the European Community for a specific target for EEC imports and a timetable for its achievement.

After a weekend of discussions, the Government said such a target would be "difficult and inappropriate."

Mr Willy de Clercq, the EEC trade commissioner countered with a number of suggestions, including a request for a forecast of the effects of the July action programme, monitoring of these effects and a long-term estimate of minimum import levels, with a schedule. But he got no commitments.

Mr de Clercq and his colleagues will report back to the Council of Ministers.

The results of Tokyo's latest market-opening measures, covering about 1,800 items, was not the sort of thing which could be quantified, according to the Japanese.

Mr Shintaro Abe, the Foreign Minister, told the EEC delegates that as a free economy Japan could not give indications of any planned figures for imports and exports, but acknowledged that Japan was concerned about its surplus with the EEC, which was \$12 billion (£8.3 billion) last year. Imports to Japan and exports to the EEC have declined this year, but Japanese exports have not declined as much as imports.

## Uganda rebels ready to sign peace deal

From Charles Harrison, Nairobi

The Ugandan guerrilla group, the National Resistance Army (NRA), which has seized control of south-west Uganda and threatened to take Kampala if peace talks with the ruling Military Council fail, said yesterday that it was ready to conclude a peace agreement once outstanding issues are resolved.

Dr Solomon Kisekka, the rebel representative, gave the

impression that most obstacles which have arisen in three months of on-off peace talks have been resolved.

The main arguments have been on sharing power in the future government, integrating the guerrillas into the national army and demobilising many of the soldiers.

Dr Kisekka said the NRA was ready to abide by a peace agreement, recognizing that Ugandans longed for peace, while both Kenya and Tanzania

are pressing the two sides to sink their differences for the sake of unity.

Three Ugandan ministers flew back here yesterday from Kampala, after consulting the Military Council on the draft of an agreement. They are understood to have accepted it.

The Military Council chairman, General Tito Okello, flew to Dar es Salaam yesterday to meet President Mtwiny of Tanzania.

## Court of Appeal

## Law Report November 19 1985

## Chancery Division

# Allowing immigrant to stay No liability for predecessor's act

**Regina v Immigration Appeal Tribunal, Ex parte Bashir**  
Before Lord Justice May, Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Goff (Judgment delivered November 8)

It was implicit that the Secretary of State for the Home Department had a discretion to permit an immigrant to continue to stay in the United Kingdom, notwithstanding the breakdown of his marriage, where the circumstances could properly be said not to be "normal".

In considering whether such a discretion should have been exercised, immigration adjudicators and appeal tribunals should not continue to use the word "exceptional" as a guide, but should simply ask themselves whether, in any particular case, there were circumstances which justified departure from the normal rule.

Any immigration appeal tribunal which had proceeded on the basis that incompatibility between spouses could never of itself be so "exceptional" a circumstance as to justify extending an immigrant's leave to stay after the breakdown of his marriage, even where that was due to the less usual cause of a husband's psychological inability to consummate it, had misdirected themselves in law.

The Court of Appeal so held, allowing an appeal by the applicant, Mohammed Bashir, from the refusal by Mr Justice Webster on October 16, 1984, (*The Times*, October 18, 1984) to grant judicial review of a decision of the immigration appeal tribunal.

The tribunal had allowed an appeal by the secretary of state against an adjudicator's decision that the marriage which Mr Bashir had entered into after his arrival in this country was not a "marriage of convenience" and that despite its breakdown, caused by his psychological inability to consummate it, the circumstances were so exceptional as to justify allowing an appeal against the secretary of state's refusal to permit him to remain.

Mr Mukhtar Hussain for Mr Bashir; Mr Guy Sankey for the secretary of state.

LORD JUSTICE MAY said that the applicant, a citizen of Pakistan, had been given clearance to enter the country in order to marry a resident. He went through Muslim and civil marriage ceremonies with her but in the event proved incapable of consummating the marriage. A decree of nullity was made, after a contested hearing, on the ground of incapacity.

He was forced to leave the home of his wife and her family, and his application for an extension of his stay was refused by the secretary of state.

Paragraph 24A of the *Statement of Changes in Immigration Rules for Control after Entry (HC241)* of 1977 provided: "An extension of stay... will not be granted... if the secretary of state has reason to believe that the marriage is one of convenience... Furthermore, an extension of stay... if... (d) the marriage has been terminated; (e) the secretary of state has reason to believe that one of the parties no longer has any intention of living with the other as his or her spouse."

It was implicit in that provision that the secretary of state had a discretion to permit an applicant to stay notwithstanding the breakdown of his marriage, where the circumstances could properly be said not to be normal.

In the course of the reasons for the decisions made by the adjudicator and the appeal tribunal, a number of possible synonyms for the phrase "not normal" had been considered, for instance "exceptional" and "abnormal".

Before the judge, the substantial question argued had been whether the appeal tribunal had used the word "exceptional" in its idiosyncratic or its literal sense.

At the end of his judgment the judge had pointed out that there was a danger of tribunals and adjudicators misdirecting themselves if they continued to use the word "exceptional". It was better simply to ask themselves whether in any particular case there were circumstances which justified departure from the normal rule.

Lord Justice Slade and Lord Justice Goff delivered concurring judgments.

Solicitors: Frederick Howarth, Son & Maitland, Bury; Treasury Solicitor.

from the normal rule. His Lordship entirely agreed.

The adjudicator held that the marriage had been terminated as a result of a psychological defect of which the applicant had not been previously aware. No blame for the breakdown of the marriage could be attributed to either side.

But it was a matter for the adjudicator or the tribunal whether those circumstances put the applicant in any worse position than many of his compatriots whose marriages had broken down, and whether there was any reason why he should not return to Pakistan.

The appeal tribunal had expressed the view that incompatibility between spouses was not so exceptional a circumstance as to justify an extension of the stay of an immigrant's stay, even where the cause of that incompatibility was less usual than many other such causes, and that a disability which had precluded the consummation of a marriage could not of itself be a reason for an extension of leave granted on the basis of the marriage. But the tribunal had referred to no other circumstances in the case.

The judge decided that the tribunal had not misdirected themselves and refused judicial review. However, it appeared to his Lordship that the tribunal was purporting to state as a matter of law that any disability which had precluded the consummation of a marriage could not of itself be a reason for the exercise of the discretion implied under paragraph 24A. To that extent the tribunal misdirected themselves.

The matter ought to be remitted for rehearing to a fresh tribunal, which should consider all the circumstances of the case and then, in the end, ask themselves whether there were circumstances which justified departure from the normal rule.

On October 24, 1977 a supplemental permission was granted authorizing the construction of a line of garages abutting on to the rear driveway, but the plan attached to that permission did not show the proposed car wash area.

**Celsteel Ltd and Others v Alton House Holdings Ltd and Another (No2)**  
Before Mr Justice Scott (Judgment delivered November 11)

A lessor was not liable on a covenant for quiet enjoyment for the acts of a predecessor in title. Mr Justice Scott held in the Chancery Division in delivering judgment on a claim by Mobil Oil Co Ltd for contribution from Alton House Holdings Ltd, in respect of an interruption in quiet enjoyment under a covenant for quiet enjoyment contained in a lease granted by Alton House, the interruption having been caused by the acts of Celsteel Ltd, a predecessor in title of Alton House.

Mr Michael Barnes, QC and Mr Edward Davidson for Mobil Oil; Mr Dennis Levy, QC and Mr George Laurence for Alton House; Mr Alan Steinfield for Parker Thomas & Grabiner, the third party.

MR JUSTICE SCOTT said that the case concerned a claim by Mobil Oil Co Ltd against Alton House Holdings Ltd, being, respectively, the second and first defendants in an action in which his Lordship had given judgment on June 27, 1984 (*The Times* July 2, 1984; [1985] 1 WLR 204).

On December 4, 1974, Celsteel Ltd had been granted planning permission to develop a site, which had since become known as Cavendish House in Wellington Road, St John's Wood, London, by constructing a block of flats with a petrol filling station at ground level.

The plan attached to that permission showed a rear driveway with jutting out into what would otherwise be part of the rear driveway an area designated for the construction of a car wash with an adjacent area in which cars waiting to use the car wash might stand themselves.

On October 24, 1977 a supplemental permission was granted authorizing the construction of a line of garages abutting on to the rear driveway, but the plan attached to that permission did not show the proposed car wash area.

The flats and garages were built before the petrol filling station was begun, and the lease of the flats granted in 1981, gave rights of way over the rear driveway, which had been tarmacaded and appeared to extend from the garages to the edge of the petrol filling station, with no indication that a car wash was intended to be built.

The flat owners had not seen the 1974 plan and had no knowledge of the intended car wash. On those facts his Lordship held that the right of way extended over the whole of the tarmacaded rear driveway, including that part intended for the construction of the car wash.

On March 1, 1982 Celsteel had transferred the freehold to Alton House, who on October 27, 1982 had granted a long lease of the proposed petrol filling station and car wash areas to Mobil Oil.

The position therefore was that, knowingly or unknowingly, Alton House had demised to Mobil Oil part of the rear driveway over which the flat tenants enjoyed and were exercising rights of way.

His Lordship had granted an injunction restraining Mobil Oil from constructing the car wash, which would have constituted an actionable interference with their right of way.

Alton House now claimed contribution from Alton House who had denied liability, and who had commenced third party proceedings against their solicitors who had acted for them in relation to the grant of the lease.

The third party proceedings were not before the court but Mr Steinfield had taken part at the hearing in support of Alton House.

The issue was whether Alton House were liable to Mobil Oil under the covenant for quiet enjoyment contained in the lease to Mobil Oil. Mobil Oil contended that the successful assertion by the flat tenants of their rights of way, so as to prevent the car wash being constructed, was an interruption of their quiet enjoyment of the area, and that the tenants were persons claiming under Alton House so as to

render Alton House liable on their covenant.

Alton House denied liability on two grounds. First, it was contended that the flat tenants were not persons claiming under Alton House, since their leases were granted by Celsteel, and although the reversions had devolved on Alton House, so that they were holding their respective leases, including the rights of way, under Alton House, they did not become persons claiming under Alton House.

The contention was well founded. The covenant for title in the lease to Mobil Oil was in a qualified form, and did not amount to a guarantee of title, and could not be construed as giving greater protection than the words justified.

If Celsteel had sold the flats and garages, and had granted rights of way in fee simple, instead of for a term of years, there could, his Lordship thought, be no question but that Alton House would not be liable to Mobil Oil under the covenant for quiet enjoyment, the owners of the flats and garages would obviously not be persons claiming under Alton House, so why should the fact that Celsteel had granted long leases and assigned to Alton House the reversion of those leases alter the position?

The source of the rights being asserted against Mobil Oil would be unnecessary to consider at Alton House had granted no rights of any sort to any of the tenants.

There seemed to be a surprising absence of any clear authority on the point.

In view of his Lordship's conclusion on the first ground it was unnecessary to consider the second, based upon the terms of an option, dated August 1982, under which Alton House granted Mobil Oil an option to take a lease in the form of a draft annexed thereto. The option, subsequently exercised, led to the grant of the lease itself. Mobil Oil's claim therefore failed.

Solicitors: Metson Cross & Co; Cellins & Co; Walton on Thames; Reynolds Porter, Chumbrin.

## THE ARTS: 1



Demanding horrors: Willing's Head No 6

## Galleries

### Turner Prize Tate

### Victor Willing Bernard Jacobson

### Terry Setch Nigel Greenwood

Howard Hodgkin's winning of the 1985 Turner Prize, should have been a great victory for good art over bad art. The Turner Prize was an inspired idea and, despite the often repeated regrets by the organizers of "the invidiousness of competitions", it has proved highly successful in its aim of attracting attention to the visual living arts in Britain. This is no mean achievement, for the New Art Jury, in the spirit of British fairness, has confused the artist with the eccentric and the political animal, the British public have been given a poor view of what is happening in British art. There is a totally inadequate and misleading display of the short-listed artists' work.

It is harsh to have to judge Hodgkin's work on the single, solitary little painting shown in the Tate's Turner Prize room (until December 1). To be fair, the Tate does have an ill-fit and badly shown exhibition of his prints downstairs, but his paintings are the key to his work, and apart from at the magnificent show that has just finished at the Whitechapel, very few have been seen in this country lately.

Hodgkin's lonely representative painting does contain clues to the painter's significance. Its very title, *A Small Thing But My Own*, mocks the endless rows of standard-size canvases that roll out of modern art factories. Hodgkin has challenged the orthodoxy of museum art. He varies the size and the materials for each subject-matter. He does not want the viewer to walk past lines of canvases enclosed by frames and hung up on the wall. He wants every work to stand out on its own. He breaks down the barrier between the viewer and the picture. One wants to touch *A Small Thing But My Own* because it has become an object.

It is then that he starts to tease. Whilst we are examining the simple device of the roughly painted black frame, with its cracks and streaks of pinks and blues, our eye is led into the colourful centre. By this stage most passers-by are probably irritated. "What does this mean?" they will demand, but at the same time their eye will have to follow Hodgkin's instructions. Pushed away from the violent greens and yellows on the right, the ordered rainbow, they will try and peep into the picture. The few casual strokes of orange on the left

form a partial veil, a veil that beckons to the rich reds over the rainbow. It is a comforting picture. It makes one feel secure.

Two other painters who may well be on the next Turner short-list, Victor Willing and Terry Setch, currently have shows in London. The row of 10 small Willing oils on one of Bernard Jacobson's walls (until December 1) should stop Cock Street wanderers in their tracks. In fact most have avoided their eyes. If 10 shrunken skulls were stuck on the wall at least they would attract "morbidity", fascination, but these works of art are ignored because of the sheer uncomfortable power of their visual message. Human remains can shock, but the artist is speaking in very plain pictorial language about something far more terrifying, the knowledge of death, that we carry within ourselves every day of our lives.

It is a shame that Willing's series is about to be broken up, for it is a fine demonstration of his diversity of imagery on a constant theme. The last two paintings would be much more difficult to understand on their own. The ninth head has turned into violent green snakes, the tenth has been reduced to a vice and its full horror is introduced by number six in the series. Its eyes demand to be met, but because of their "squeal" this is impossible. The last head, as well as the face and the hand, would fall out at the slightest provocation. After *Primitivism* in 20th Century Art, the New York Museum of Modern Art's thorough 1984 exhibition, it was difficult to see what further inspiration artists could glean from death-masks. Willing's monsters, transferred straight out of the top of his head on to the canvas, are resounding proof that the source itself is far from exhausted.

Terry Setch is understood to be a political painter but he does not dump his political views on a flat, lifeless canvas. Setch's statement on the way we live comes out of the process of painting and his technique is usually a joy to see. For those used to his large, dark tar-paulins his present exhibition at Nigel Greenwood's beautiful new gallery (until Saturday) will come as a surprise. He has not stopped painting his tar-paulins, but he presents us with a sequence of rectangular, framed works on the Greenham women, in a higher colour-key of yellows, blues and mauves. He has been described as "bad Koonin", but this is not the case at all. His figures often emerge out of the paint as in Auerbach, Le Brun and Cocklin, but he achieves this in a very different manner. He uses hot wax, which sometimes acts merely as a wash but elsewhere extends the painted mark, mixing with the paint to form a craggy surface. There is an excitement in this present series.

Alastair Hicks

## Pop music

### Rock 'n' Blues Reunion Albert Hall

Three hours, six acts, almost 50 songs - this was a show built for the Astoria, Finsbury Park, or the Gaumont State, Kilburn, for the days of innocence before the Beatles came along and the whole thing began to get out of proportion.

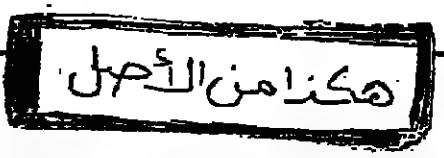
Richard Nader, the P. T. Barnum of rock 'n' roll revivalism, knows how to put these concerts together, down to such fine details as the overture (the band played Red Prysock's "Handspring") which used to warm up the audience at Alan Freed's pioneering shows in the Fifties and the going-home music (the Showmen's "I Will Stand") a classic statement of faith. Between times, the main bill showed a careful balance.

Frankie Ford, a singer and pianist whose "See Cruise" gave him an honourable walk-on role in 1959, oiled the hand-joints with accurate tributes to Little Richard and Fats Domino. Then the lively Marvelettes reminded us of "Please, Mr Postman", which sold a million in 1961 and laid a keystone of Berry Gordy's Motown mansion.

Richard Williams



THE ARTS: 2



Television  
Jargon for the past

This Land of England (Channel 4) is an attempt at that most difficult task of creative scholarship - to reconstruct and at the same time to reanimate the past. In this series it has been at least tentatively achieved by indicating upon that past a good deal of contemporary jargon; in last night's episode, for example, advertising logos, mergers and even the blessed name of Saintsbury were all laid thickly across the Tudor world as if from this loan some kind of historical sensibility might grow. The Ashburnham family were the subject of the enquiry, and their fortunes were used as a neat heraldic device to link the entrepreneurs of the past with their modern equivalents.

It is an interesting story and the presenter of the series, David Starkey, has a naturally melodramatic manner which lends a certain quality of Grand Guignol to even the quietest passages of social history. I suspect that he is also the one

Peter Yates is back from Hollywood to the theatre he loves, directing *Interpreters*, which opens at the Queen's tonight: interview by Mark Lawson

Sentimental escape from the chase

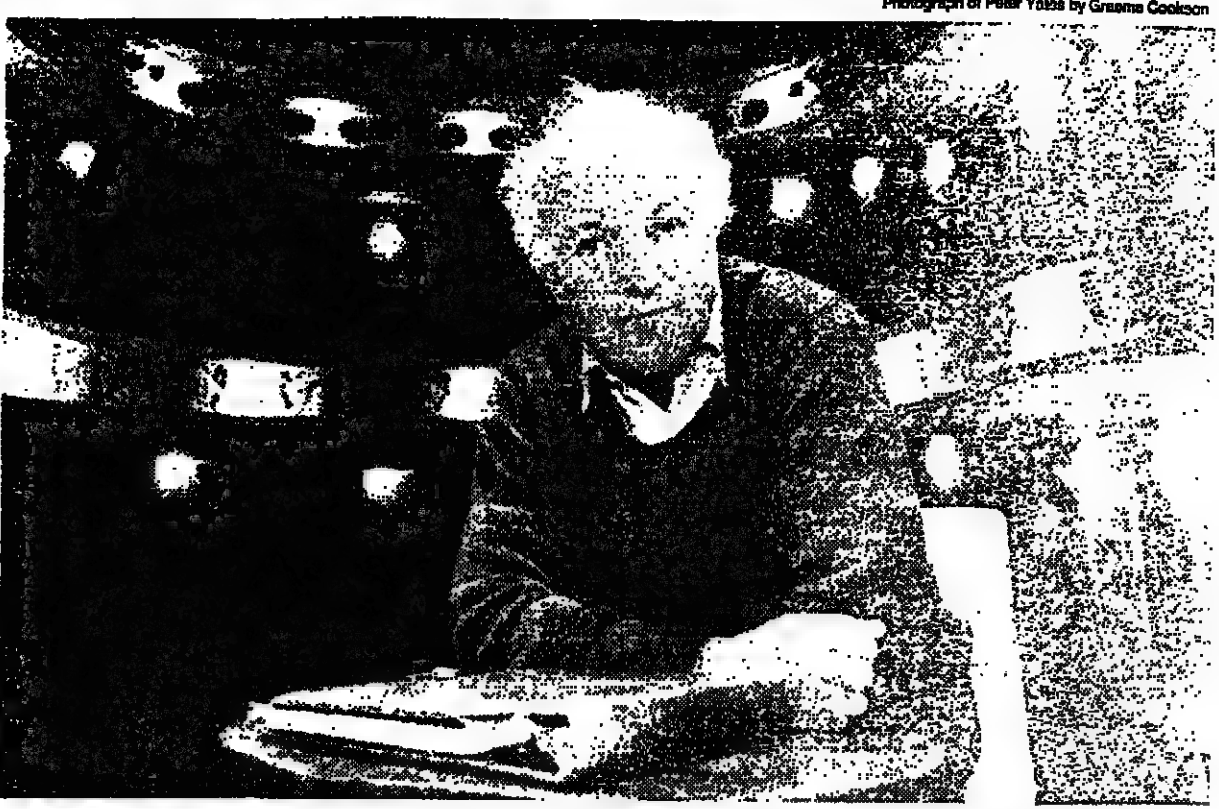
The meticulous lists kept by the English Stage Company of its past productions at the Royal Court include, in the annals of 1961, an impressive deck of directors. Wedged between the expected John Dexter and William Gaskill is the less familiar name, to theatre-goers at least, of Peter Yates for his production of Edward Albee's *The American Dream*.

That director's credit has scarcely appeared in a theatre programme since. The following year, Yates directed his first film - Cliff Richard in *Summer Holiday* - and, in 1968, became a famous and favoured Hollywood name with *Bullitt*, the car-chase film which has in turn chased him down the decades in audience expectation of his work.

He seemed to have become a celluloid man, the theatre left behind. But his most recent movie, *The Dresser* (1984), from Ronald Harwood stage play, had the feel of a letter of love and regret to English theatre (Yates is a RADA-trained actor) and tonight at the Queen's he returns, as director of *Interpreters*, Harwood's latest piece for theatre.

What will seem to many to be a change of direction feels closer to a homecoming for Yates himself. "I'd always wanted to be in the theatre and I got sort of sidetracked into cinema. In the last 15 years, there has been the occasional small, off-Broadway play, but *Interpreters* is a project important as his biggest films. He is hugely enjoying the experience.

"I suppose I'm sentimental about



commercial cinema through collaboration with stage writers like Harwood (*The Dresser*) and Steve Tesich (*Breaking Away*, *The Janitor*) and a project in progress with the American dramatist David Mamet. He believes that weak scripts have been the quicksand beneath many Hollywood flops.

"When you have a writer like Harwood or Tesich, actors are not looking to change the lines, they're looking to find interpretations of what has been written with a lot of forethought. So often in films actors are inclined to look for changes rather than interpretations. That must affect performance."

In the same way, Yates believes that working closely with actors on a theatre text will enrich his cinema direction. In a medium where the allotted rehearsal span is often the length of time it takes to get the lens

Broadcast concert  
Philharmonia/  
Giulini  
Festival Hall/Radio 3

Bach's Mass in B minor might seem a strange choice for a symphony orchestra's fortieth anniversary concert. Yet the work offers some exquisite instrumental obbligatos, and one of this performance's most enjoyable aspects was the manner in which the Philharmonia's front-desk men seized their opportunities. Kenneth Smith's flute, weaving a ravishing tapestry around Robert Tear's "Benedictus", Peter Thomas's impeccably beautiful violin solo in "Laudamus te", John Wallace's scintillating high trumpet work, cutting brilliantly through a wedge of rather dull choral tone - these were outstanding contributions.

Carlo Maria Giulini's highly idiosyncratic interpretation certainly allowed plenty of time for the contemplation of each instrumental beauty. The gentle, unhurried unfolding of the first "Kyrie" fugue was subtly shaded, beautifully smooth (even the first consonant of "kyrie" whistled away) and effective; but as the second "Kyrie" fugue unfolded in precisely the same way, and then movement after movement following, this sophisticated mid-nineteenth-century approach began to lose its beguiling novelty.

Even usually robust movements such as "Quoniam" and "Cum sancto spiritu" seemed shorn of vigour. While the "Sanctus" responded well to this grandiose view, one longed for more of the old theatrical fire Giulini displayed at the electrifying transition from "Crucifixus" (which, oddly, was rather faster than normal) to "Et resurrexit".

One significant problem with his interpretation, too, seemed to be the strain he placed on his singers. The Philharmonia Chorus was often required to sing Bach's cruelly high-lying entries not only at a slower than usual tempo, but very quietly as well. They stuck courageously to the task, but there was no

Other music in London

move; it also wrapped up its tract of marginal sounds with wit. Karl Age Rasmussen's quirky, nonsensical *Surrounded by Scales* fitted happily in between.

The second half was more forceful. First there was Volker Heyn's hard, glum *Sirenes*, pressing away, but never very far, from a loud frustrated unison, and then the first performance of Tim Souster's *Hamlet on Hill*. For this the Arditti took up again their Rasad electric instruments to match the exuberant synthesized music on tape in a tramp up and down the folds of the mighty Dorset hill fort, a tramp conducted largely in wide, slow, weighty glissandos.

Souster's note speaks of the "barbaric and melancholy" atmosphere of the place, and his quartet certainly has the former quality in defiant splendour. But I am not so sure about the melancholy, for the tone was rather one of magnificent, beaming confidence. That, though, could have been coming from the players.

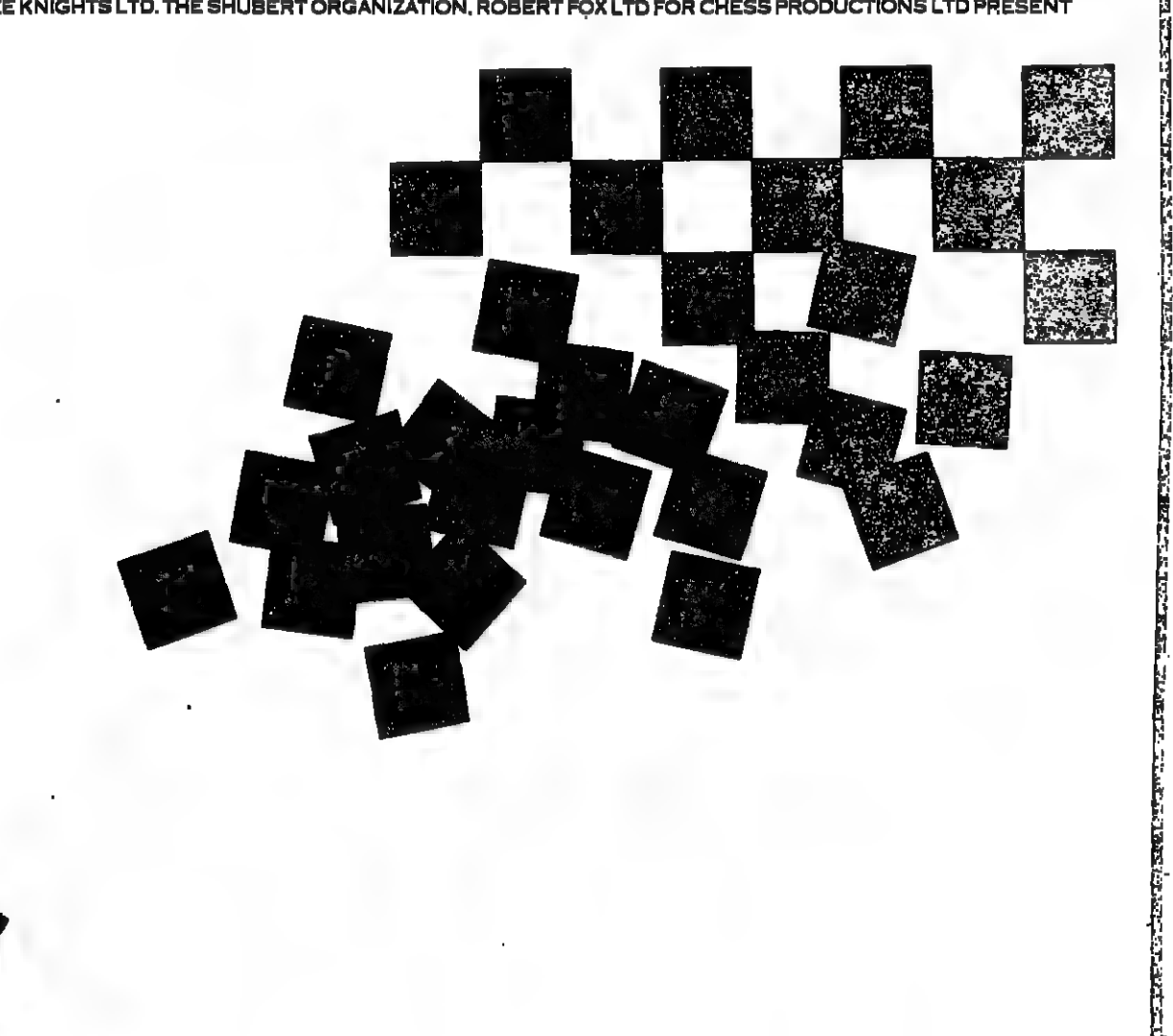
Paul Griffiths

RPO/Batiz  
Festival Hall

Some concerts really are sold, bought and played out like last-minute cheapies from a travel agent. Sunday afternoon's was a case in point: a whistle-stop tour through Spain in grey, off-peak November, complete with many a flash of the camera.

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## SPECTRUM

# Keeping the lid on the inner cities

'There must be no no-go areas in any of our cities', the Home Secretary told the Commons last month. But many of the residents of Toxteth, Brixton, Handsworth and St Pauls, among other riot-hit areas, believe that they already exist. Colin Hughes investigates

The embryos of "no-go Britain" are already with us: small areas of our inner cities, in London, Birmingham, Bristol and Liverpool, where only the naive, the criminal and the police dare to walk the streets.

Crime, the fear of crime and police dread of riotous disorder dictate conditions in the more or less black ghettos in Toxteth, St Pauls, Handsworth, Brixton, Nottingham Hill and parts of Hackney. They are the most heavily policed corners of the land, reflecting their high rates of crime. They are also criminal sanctuaries, largely controlled by young unemployed blacks so alienated from authority that any law-enforcing incursion can be the spark that turns them into urban battle-grounds.

In these areas the chances of leading a normal untroubled life are minimal. Street crimes like prostitution and mugging are so endemic that no law-respecting resident goes out after dark. Burglary is so commonplace that few feel safe in their own homes.

Police are sometimes prepared to ignore the smoking of cannabis in the street, in order to avoid trouble.

## 'People... especially the women, are living under curfew'

Police, forced to use low-profile methods with extra men and expensive support, are trapped between the resentment of an angry black community and the disaffection of suburban whites.

The Prince of Wales, misreported or otherwise, is not alone in his anxiety over the future these areas imply. The struggle to prevent them becoming the outright "no-go" areas of the 1990s is engaging the attention of politicians on all sides.

For the Government the central problem is law and order. Ministers increasingly view the criminal core who rule these areas as a new "enemy within", who must be isolated and eliminated through forceful policing. If they can be seen to achieve that end, many politicians believe it could prove the Government's second "Balkans factor" in the run-up to the next general election.

For the left the very idea of "no

go" areas is a bogey, devised to distract public opinion from unemployment and deprivation, and to justify more draconian police powers and tactics, like the forthcoming Public Order Bill and the paraphernalia of riot control.

The most comprehensive survey of policing and crime has just been completed in Merseyside by Mr Richard Kinsey of Edinburgh University. In the streets around Granby Road in Toxteth he found that three in four people felt there were real risks for women who went out at night. Half the women interviewed said they often or always avoided going out. This was a true perception of the danger, not merely unsubstantiated panic: 54 per cent had been victims of crime during the past year, most more than once. And it was not only on the streets: one-third felt unsafe in their own homes.

As Mr Kinsey concluded: "The picture which has emerged is one of the people of the inner city, especially the women, living under curfew... those under the greatest social and economic pressure also suffer most from crime; they worry more, perhaps too much, but they do have the most to worry about."

In Toxteth each home has a one in four chance of being burgled this year, 10 times the national average. In St Pauls, Bristol, most of the city's mugging, burglary, drug-dealing and vice is concentrated in the triangle around Grosvenor Road, only two-thirds of a square mile in area.

According to one police constable patrolling St Pauls last week: "No one comes here unless they've got a reason. If they're young and white, it's drugs, and they don't know what they're meddling with half the time. If they're older and white, it's toms (prostitutes), and their chances of coming out without being robbed or assaulted are odds against."

The Toxteth police section can point to large reductions in reported crime rates since the 1981 riots. But one white mother living on the edge of the Granby Street area said: "That's only because there's nothing left to steal, no one left to rob."

Clapton Park estate in Hackney, London, widely considered a potential flashpoint following the Broadwater Farm estate riot in Tottenham, is different in kind to Toxteth or St Pauls. But the risks for



The front line: police patrol Grosvenor Road, St Pauls, outside the Black and White Cafe, where the Bristol riots of 1980 were sparked

residents are equally high, the difficulties of policing as intense.

Mr Harry Clark, the white chairman of Clapton Park Tenants' Association, which is struggling to re-create community initiatives in the wake of disorder last year, says that Gilpin Square, at the heart of the estate, is "not far off a no-go area at night".

A Safe Neighbourhood Unit from the National Association for the Care and Rehabilitation of Offenders (NACRO) bypassed the problems of interpreting reported crime and detection rates by interviewing a sample of tenants on the estate. They found that, on the top floors of the 19-storey tower blocks where police never patrol routinely because they are not allowed to enter private property uninvited, burglary and break-ins were so common that few bothered to report them.

As NACRO pointed out in their report to Hackney Council, what most residents wanted from the police was some sign of support for the victims of crime. Nearly half the adult tenants feared walking about the estate in daylight at night; the proportion rose to a staggering 86 per cent. Over the previous two years 44 per cent had suffered a break-in, and one in four had been assaulted.

The disillusion of tenants matched black anger at police methods. Mr Eric Faux, chairman of the mainly white Soho Residents'

Association in Handsworth, Birmingham, believes that "low profile policing" amounts to the tacit acceptance that some crime will pass without investigation or inquiry. "If a no-go area is where people are frightened to go out at night, and if it means that the police are going to ignore petty crime, then we do have a no-go area in Handsworth."

His view is hotly contested by Superintendent Martin Burton, who commands Handsworth's C Division: "The no-go syndrome is put about to indicate that the police have lost control of an area, and here that is just not true. If people in Handsworth or Lozells (the street where rioters murdered two Asians and wrecked one-third of a mile of shops) commit offences, they get nicked, as they would anywhere else."

## 'I don't like the phrase softly-softly; it implies we're not doing our job'

As Mr Errol Bailey, a young local black known as De Bull, points out, the police raided the Villa Cross pub and Acapulco Cafe in Lozells for drugs only two months before the riots. "There are no places where the police don't go, no such place as a no-go area, only scared people full of anxiety and panic."

Common to all these areas is the dominance of riot fears in deciding police tactics. Patrol cars are advised not to use noisy horns and lights in chases, up to four times as many officers are needed to maintain a constant foot patrol presence, and strong reliance is placed on informal contacts on the ground to constantly test the atmosphere.

Chief Superintendent Tim Holt, who commands St Pauls police, argues that this is merely a different style and approach. "I don't like the phrase 'softly, softly', because it implies we're not doing our job. We just do it sensitively."

He counters the accusation that St Pauls is a "no-go" area by pointing to division-wide arrest figures of nearly 3,400 a year, but admits these are not the same as convictions or prevention. Over a full day there are 16 officers footlogging the four "home beats" of St Pauls, backed up by two cars and a plainclothes "street defence squad", which leads the campaign against drugs, prostitution and street crime committed mostly against prostitutes' clients. As elsewhere, smoking of "ganja" (cannabis) is rarely sufficient now to be worth the problems of making an arrest.

What Chief Supt Holt calls "retrospective policing" is the main plank in the force's methods since police officers who know such areas are no longer prepared to risk street confrontation and their own injury.

If they follow a criminal into St Pauls, officers stand back from the crowds lounging outside the Shady Grove shebeen (an illegal drinking club) and Black and White cafe and pick out the face they want. "Then", in the words of one constable patrolling there, "we go in and kick a door down at seven in the morning. At that hour no one feels like assaulting bobbies, and the trouble-makers have gone to bed."

Police advocates of the "tread warily" approach claim it is equally effective as traditional methods, but are keenly conscious of risking an eventual white backlash. As one inspector at Trinity Road station in Bristol said: "Those in the suburbs pay the rates that pay our bills but some of them never see an officer down their street because we're all in Grosvenor Road. You can understand their anger."

The constant pressure on officers to exercise constraint because a small number of disaffected young blacks might react, has disastrous effects on morale within the force. No one chooses to transfer to places like St Pauls and Toxteth, yet officers have to be carefully chosen for their ability to make the responsibility of individual judgement.

In Bristol and Liverpool probation officers are excluded from the danger zones because one slip could lead to disaster. The difference about policing St Pauls, according to

PC Michael Barber, who patrols the area, is that "you just don't get yourself into a position where you're going to lose."

He described a recent chase in which a patrol car from a neighbouring division in Bristol followed a vehicle into the Grosvenor Road area. "They didn't understand and came in with blues and lights flashing, like crazy (horns and lights flashing), pulling a couple of hundred coloureds out of the woodwork in moments."

"They didn't stand a chance, and one of them got clonked. We stood back, not turning a blind eye, but noting the ringleaders, and then took them out the next day."

He says that most of that crowd comprise a hard core of blacks whose resentment runs so deep it is almost irremediable. But he distinguishes those who commit casual street thefts from the pimps and dealers who run a drugs and prostitution mafia.

## 'Areas like Toxteth are on the road to Ulster'

"One hides behind the other. You won't catch the big-time dealers and criminals sticking two fingers up at the police. They've got too much to lose."

The walls of the ghetto, though invisible, are most apparent around Granby Road in Toxteth, and the dozen or so side streets running off it. It is even defined on the police's Toxteth section beat map, which effectively divides Liverpool into predominantly black and white areas.

In Granby no police cars patrol at all. During any 24 hours, however, 54 police officers walk the streets, usually in pairs.

Mrs Margaret Simey, the outgoing left-wing chair of the county's police authority, and Granby ward councillor, believes areas like Toxteth are "on the road to Ulster", the only difference between the "no-go" areas of West Belfast and the "no-go" areas of the 1970s and Britain's inner cities in the 1980s, is that in Ulster the division was religious, here it's racial.

One PC working in St Pauls, who had recently transferred from Hackney, commented: "I came here because in London you could never get away from it. That's why anyone who could, lived in Essex."

He reflects the Police Federation membership frustration with working at the heart of inner city policy, when he says: "Before Scamden and 1981 we might have gone back to swamp tactics driving them out, but by stopping everything, we've got a chain of command, anything went wrong and blipping it down, it's too late now, we missed the chance. Besides, who can afford it?"

Captain Yossarian is alive and well and malingering in a New York hospital. The doctors tell the grey-haired air force veteran: "We can't find anything wrong with you." He tells them: "Keep looking."

Author Joseph Heller chuckles at the notion of his most famous character, now a grumpy 68-year-old, trying to deceive modern-day medics much as he did originally in a World War Two military ward.

Twenty-five years after the publication of *Catch-22*, Heller continues to resist the temptation to write a sequel to his multi-million seller. But the ghost of Yossarian still tugs occasionally at his sleeve.

The strongest pull came four years ago and it was Heller, not his hero, who was lying in a hospital bed. Paralyzed by a rare condition that attacks the nervous system, he was forced temporarily to abandon work on *God Knows*, his latest novel.

He wasn't in pain but was so weak that he couldn't lift a telephone or turn a page. In *God Knows*, the narrative is delivered by the Biblical David from his deathbed. "I didn't much care for what might be shaping up as a coincidence," Heller says. "Maybe that's why the picture of Yossarian in a New York hospital came into my mind. There was something very wrong with King David and there was something very wrong with me, but there was never anything wrong with Yossarian."

At first Heller didn't know how ill he was. "I didn't realize

## Author who was nearly written off

Ailing Joseph Heller couldn't turn a page in 1981. Now he is on a world tour



Author Joseph Heller (left) and Alan Arkin as Yossarian. I was losing muscular control and I couldn't think of myself as being paralyzed. An old pal came to see me in hospital and I denied it. On the way out, he asked me to hand him something and I couldn't do it. He said to me, 'you schmuck, you are paralyzed', and that's when I had to admit it."

Heller and his wife of 35 years had just separated. The friend, a retired businessman called Speed Vogel, and a New York nurse called Valerie

Humphries, moved in with Heller at his home in East Hampton, on the Atlantic edge of Long Island, after he had spent six months in hospital. They cared for him during his slow convalescence, much of which he spent in a wheelchair. Somewhere along the way, he and the nurse fell in love and she now lives with him.

The story of Heller's illness and recovery, with the unexpected element of romance, is

to be published next February. He and Speed Vogel are co-authors. The book will be called *No Laughing Matter*.

During that convalescence, Heller exorcized all thoughts of Yossarian and pushed vigorously ahead with *God Knows*, completing it within the next 18 months - a remarkable achievement for a writer who took 13 years to follow *Catch-22* with *Something Happened*.

*God Knows* was published last year and has remained high in the best-seller lists since then. Heller is presently in London on a world tour celebrating that success and the 25th anniversary of *Catch-22*.

The fact that he is still billed on paperback covers as "the author of *Catch-22*" bothers him not at all, even after a quarter of a century. "It fills me with pleasure that *Catch-22* has entered the language."

His mind is already turning to his next book, beyond *No Laughing Matter*. Bringing Yossarian up to date is only one of a handful of ideas.

"I probably won't do it because I dread the idea of a sequel. Most of the ideas I get won't work because my imagination isn't sufficiently nurtured by them."

"My social goals have changed. I'm almost as old as King David and at my age, most parties are dull. Being witty at parties is just an exercise in vanity, and I don't take much exercise any more."

Thomson Prentice

## The crocodile border guards



One of the few good things to come out of the current Middle East situation has been Israeli archaeological work in Sinai and on the fringes of the Nile Delta.

Egyptologists have known for some time that ancient Egypt, as the richest country of the Mediterranean, attracted immigrants, but only recently has it become clear to what lengths the Pharaohs went in order to keep them out (and quite probably to keep their own population in).

It now appears that a canal system was dug out from the Nile towards modern Ismailiya, to join another canal which stretched the length of the isthmus from the Mediterranean, through the Bitter Lakes, to the Red Sea; some 250 kilometres in all. The earth removed was fashioned into a wall or rampart, fortified at regular intervals.

The one contemporary picture we have of this

## FINDINGS

An occasional series on research EGYPTOLOGY

system (c. 1300BC) shows the canal populated by crocodiles. Pharaoh's frontier was secure.

## Bacon on the side

It pays to look beneath one's feet. Environmental archaeologists are now at work on animal bones from Egyptian sites. The surprise is that a very high percentage of these bones turn out to be pigs - normally thought to have been taboo. But porkers clearly snuffled their way through Memphis, Raamses, and even Amarna, Akhenaten's city, where they were provided with "pig-kennels" against the heat. Pigs, it seems, are cheap to rear and multiply effectively, so who cared if the clergy disapproved?

## An ancient ABC

The Egypt Exploration Society has just published a remarkable text. It has been known for some time that Egyptian school-boys had their language drilled into them by copying, but this new school-text was a mystery. All it did was describe a series of birds, perching on bushes and flying off to various destinations. However, the key

words in each line begin with the same letter, and now it looks as if the text was designed to teach the order of the Egyptian alphabet, which begins with H. The next letter is R; one can't see it catching on, but it would be interesting to know whether it did 23 centuries ago.

## Mystery cities

In Exodus the Children of Israel made bricks without straw in Pithom and Raamses, but where were they? Pithom we thought we knew; Raamses was a puzzle. Now, the latter, after several

John Ray The author is Reader in Egyptology at Selwyn College, Cambridge.

## CONCISE CROSSWORD (No 804)

ACROSS	1 Claspnet (6)	2 Club (4)	3 Prepared (5)	4 Crazy person (7)	5 Milestone (8)	6 Sea perch (4)	7 Music school (13)	8 Sacred work (4)	9 Introduced (8)	10 Dumplings (7)	11 Assertion (3,2)	12 At this place (4)	13 Invalidism (6)
DOWN	1 Gain knowledge (3)	2 Glean (3)	3 Infringement (13)	4 Parasitic arachnid (4)	5 Indian far-bird (7)	6 Capering (10)	7 Welsh Festival (10)	8 Spineless (4)	9 Eyelid soreness (4)	10 Noxious (7)	11 Secret meeting (5)	12 Sink (3)	13 Skin disease (4)

**SOLUTION TO No 803**  
 ACROSS: 1 Hove 2 Cursey 3 Bison 9 Refrain 10 Examiner 11 Mule 12 Disapproval 17 Rove 18 Indirect 21 Welfare 22 Extra 23 Element 24 Mase  
 DOWN: 1 Hebrew 2 Visa 3 Cannibal 4 Correspondent 5 Rift 6 Scapula 7 Yonder 12 Coliseum 14 Involve 15 Browne 16 Stride 19 Eaten 20 Wane

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## FASHION by Suzy Menkes

## Younger gentlemen prefer tweeds



**GRANDSON:** Herringbone tweed jacket with leather buttons and elbow patches, £340; yellow silk tie with horse and hounds motif and pure wool yellow scarf with fringe, all from a selection at Ralph Lauren, 143 New Bond Street, W1. Flat cap, £6.99, from Debenhams, Oxford Street, W1 and branches.

Fashion assistant: Rebecca Tyrrel. Photographer: Richard Irvine

High style jumps a generation as young men follow in their grandfathers' footsteps by choosing well-cut herringbone and Harris tweed

It is a racing certainty that no young man wants to dress in his father's image. Today's 40-year-olds are wearing self-consciously casual clothes - Frank Bough sweaters, colourful track suits and spectator sportswear.

Their offspring would not be seen dead dressed like that, but they are happy to dust down the styles that older men have discarded in a last dash for youth.

The tailored jacket has been kept alive during the sportswear revolution by the grandfathers of today's 20-year-olds - men for whom the bomber jacket was an uncomfortable reminder of the war and the leisure looks of a "scruffy paradise". You see them at race meetings wearing lovat green tweeds, worsted Prince of Wales checks, horn-buttoned woollen cardigans and Tattersall check shirts.

These are the clothes that have inspired a new generation, who have rescued old tailor-made jackets and overcoats from the back of the hall cupboard, and ferreted out mudwaded Barbour and trilbies from under the back stairs.

The sports coat is first on the list again for the stylish. A jacket that looks like the old porridge brown tweed with leather elbow patches style remembered from post war public school days might well be the real thing.

Jeremy Hackett recreates in his shops the schoolboy world of *Forty Years On*, where masters wore single-breasted, high-buttoned suits, visiting fathers were in tweed jackets and trilbies and the pupils were a mirror image of that world.

Hackett is 32, too young to remember the clothes he sells in his three London shops at the better end of Parson's Green. He started three years ago with old clothes: well-made jackets, serviceable tweeds, covert cloth coats. He added gentlemen's hunting and shooting clothes as well as accessories like punched brogues, hip flasks and shooting sticks.

The supply of second-hand clothes is shrinking, so Hackett has now started to recruit the same shapes, using a small tailoring firm and traditional Scottish tweeds to recreate the look.

"It is the quality, rather than fashion, that interests me," he says. "All our patterns are based on old suits. I used to work in Savile Row and tailoring and cloth are important to me."



**GRANDFATHER:** Wide check tweed jacket, £169; Tattersall check shirt, £29.50; buff double-breasted waistcoat, £24; cavalry twill trousers (with turn-ups), £24; brown felt trilby, £32; all from Hacketts, 65c New Kings Road, SW6. Suede gloves, £12.99 from Debenhams, W1 and branches.

**GRANDSON:** Covert cloth coat with velvet collar, £195; green twill jacket, £35; yellow double-breasted waistcoat, £24; cavalry twill trousers (with turn-ups), £24; brown felt trilby, £32; yellow Paisley cravat, £5; all from Hacketts, 65c New Kings Road, SW6.

Tailoring is what the new menswear image is all about. The English gentleman's clothes have always been treated with respect outside our country. Indeed, the American designer Ralph Lauren has founded his multi-million dollar empire on an unshakable belief in English country taste.

Some of the same feeling is found in the clothes of the British designer David Chambers. He started his career apprenticed to Anderson and Sheppard in Savile Row and then established himself as a bespoke tailor for private clients who include the pop world's Bryan Ferry and David Bowie.

Tommy Nutter, in the heartland of Savile Row, has made traditional tailoring with a fashion twist high style for his exacting clientele. This winter he is selling tweed suits in bold checks or pebble dashes of texture that recall the fashion era of the Duke of Windsor. He sells them made-to-measure or off-the-peg to Hooray Henries who respond to fashion and also

to grandfather figures who remember the double-breasted or two-button, show-three suits well. Buying the bespoke look off-the-peg has been out of style for 20 years. But the stores report lift-off for the tailored tweeds this season.

Herringbone, say Harrods, has become the cult of the season. Their own label of traditional tweed jackets sell from £89.50, according to the cloth. Simpson is doing brisk business with its Daks sports coats and trousers. They have a russet brown Harris tweed, single-breasted, leather buttons and elbows, at £185 and a Shetland wool checked tweed at £149.

Marks and Spencer have introduced in selected stores this season some high fashion ventless, straight-backed tweed jackets, in subtle checks and continental fit. But at the same time they report that their Harris tweed jackets have been best sellers.

How the tweed jacket is worn is part of its style. The Young Fogeys team them, as matron intended, with Vivella shirts, knitted ties, V-necked sweaters, waistcoats or cardigans and even the once-despised cavalry twill.

Those with more wit and dash adopt the Tommy Nutter approach of mixing checks loud enough to frighten the horses with herringbone tweed trousers, and a dandy brocade waistcoat or tie. Next have a checked tweed jacket (£69.99) that tones with a Paisley shirt and flowered tie.

Dunhill have taken the Duke of Windsor's style and recreated his royal way with country clothes, from the soft cashmere mufflers to the supple tweed jackets and distinguished Prince of Wales checks.

Perhaps the present Prince of Wales, whose fashion-aware wife asked to see double-breasted jackets in an American store display last week, will give new life to his great-grandfather's royal house check.

## The sweet smell of success

While high fashion is struggling hard this season, cosmetics and perfumes are enjoying an unprecedented boom. Harrods last week made over its famous central hall into a vast display area for 300 perfumes: the glamorous new Perfume Hall is decorated in curving lines of black and white granite under a "milky way" of ceiling lights. The House of Fraser has opened the first of a chain of 40 shops called You, designed to do for beauty the high street what Next did for fashion.

The beauty market is growing at a rate of 20 per cent a year, with the emphasis on the more expensive products. As Christmas sales get under way, House of Fraser alone is expecting its sales in these lines to top the £100 million mark this year.

The manufacturers are leading the assault. Chanel's new Coco perfume and Dior's startling green and purple Poison have both been unleashed on Britain this season with a fanfare of publicity. Karl Lagerfeld has been in town to promote his KL fragrance, part of his perfume company that includes the best-selling Chloé. Ungaro's luxurious Diva has been repackaged, and the American Oscar de la Renta launches his

## BEAUTY REPORT

fragrance in London tomorrow with operatic grandeur.

The battle for our pulse points and wallets between the cosmetic giants and the old-established French houses who have an unshakable share of the market, is now being joined by the thrusting Italian and American designer names.

Next year sees two major fragrances from America: Calvin Klein's Obsession and Estée Lauder's Beautiful, which she hopes will match her number one, Youth Dew. The trade is still reeling from the American success of Giorgio, produced by the shop of the same name in Beverly Hills with a spectacularly successful up-market magazine mail order launch. It came to Europe with a Hollywood-style party at the American Embassy in Paris in October.

This cheeky skirmish with the French on their own territory is unlikely to interrupt the imperturbable Gallic success. The great couture names continue to add new lines to their ranges: Chanel, Dior, Yves Saint Laurent, Ricci, Givenchy's

Yvette, launched last year, is already a world-wide success with the all-important contributory bath products and toiletries.

Hermes produced the bottle of the decade - shaped like a polo mint out of glass to recreate a horse's bit. They are one of several up-market companies, known originally for quite different products, which have joined the fragrance business. They include Van Cleef & Arpels and Cartier, as well as a recent arrival: the Italian fur and leather house of Fendi.

Meanwhile, flowers remain an important part of the fragrance field, with Fabergé's Fleurs du Monde a new name and some more familiar fresh fragrances from Floris.

Guerlain's Shalimar, the first exotic, oriental perfume, celebrates its diamond jubilee this year. Sixty years on, when glamorous fragrances are back in fashion, Selfridges offers a 1500 ml bottle of Shalimar for £3,750. It is topped by 1/4 oz of l'air d'or, a 23-carat gold piece suspended in the fragrance, for £8,000.

Shalimar's early success came in the Depression years. Sociologists will be swift to sniff out that today's hard times have brought a boom for beauty.

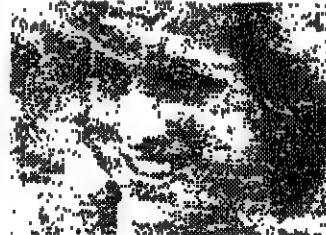


What do you wear with the quintessential little black dress? The message from France's fashion maestro is for sophisticated chic, rather than Xmas party glitz. Yves Saint Laurent leads the cosmetic look with subtle colours, inspired by the dusky African model Khadija. They mix deep purples and warm pinks with brown and amber, as an unexpected foil for black.

Swathes of black, body-shaping silky jersey, decorated with tassels, £350, with African-inspired leather thong glass necklace and earrings, and chic suede gloves. All from Yves Saint Laurent Rive Gauche, 113 New Bond Street, W1. Make-up by Helen Jeffers for Yves Saint Laurent Beauté. Hair by Martin Brooks for Schumi. Photograph by TONY MCGEE.

## TOMORROW

Every woman's right: the Princess of Wales gives her views on motherhood



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## THE TIMES DIARY

### Gripping instalment

Shock within the brotherhood: a freemason yesterday broke ranks to disclose that the masonic reformers, led by the Grand Master, the Duke of Kent, are planning to "tone down" the initial oath of secrecy. The oath, sworn by masons at their installation, decrees that any member who spills masonic beans will have "his throat cut across, his tongue torn out by the roots and buried in the sands of the sea at low water mark" and other dire consequences. The reformers' revised ceremony - which my informant describes as an "apologetic mealy-mouthed version" - was demonstrated for the first time at the Freemasons' Hall in London last Friday and will now go on tour "to other parts of the constitution".

### Hammer blow

In all the self-congratulatory publicity over their record-breaking sale of Gericault works last Friday, Christie's failed to mention that a third of the way through the 150 lots, the telephones went dead, cutting off every telephone bidder around the world for an hour and a half. The bidding was only momentarily stopped while staff scurried to sympathetic businesses in the area to ring the bidders back.

### Sugaring the pill

Although not officially announced, Sir Geoffrey Howe is to meet UNESCO's director-general, Amadou M'Bow, in London today. Poor Sir Geoffrey will not even be able to take a scotch to calm his nerves while being implored by M'Bow to keep Britain in UNESCO. "They will have only tea and biscuits," says the FO, "because, like a good Muslim, M'Bow will not take a drink."

### Stage fright

Mikhail Gorbachev clearly feels he has the better of Reagan when it comes to public performances. The Russians, I am reliably informed, have suggested that the two leaders hold a joint press conference at the end of this week's summit. Gorbachev recently did with Mitterrand in Paris. The Chancellor, aware that Reagan might appear bumbling and confused alongside his counterpart, is stalling.

### Party games

During six hours of voting on next year's EEC budget at the European Assembly, Merseyside's Labour MEP, Les Huckfield, raced a toy woodpecker down a 2ft stick. Despite the outrage of some of his Labour colleagues, Huckfield is unrepentant and points out that some German Greens joined in the races with their own toy woodpeckers. "Spending our time organizing woodpecker races in the chamber will make far more impact on policy than through any of the six hours' voting."

BARRY FANTONI



"The minute they call, Neville's going to lock himself in the fall-out shelter"

### Bengal lancers?

After all the hoop-ba about Channel 4's controversial *Bandung File* report, broadcast just before this year's Labour conference, implying that Roy Hattersley's opposition to black sections was based on fear for his own parliamentary seat, the executive committee of his Birmingham Sparkbrook constituency has, I hear, recommended the expulsion of two local members. They are alleged to have cooperated with the programme. Executive producer of the *Bandung File* is Tariq Ali, the left-wing militant expelled from the party. My source tells me that when this axeing of the rebels was proposed, Hattersley remarked: "It is time to lance the boil."

### Isolated instance

Thames TV journalists have now officially gone into dispute with the company over plans to show this Thursday, a Broadcasting Complaints Commission judgment on a *TV Eye* programme broadcast four years ago. The apology concerns a report on Czech dissidents, ruled by the commission as "misleading and unjust". To broadcast the three-minute apology without naming the reporter involved, Julian Manyon, or the programme editor, Mike Townsend, would have "a damaging effect on the professional reputation of all Thames journalists", the NUI decided. With no answering move from the management, this week's edition of *TV Eye*, due to feature a studio discussion led by Sir Alastair Burnet, looks more likely than ever to be blacked - leaving the commission's ruling to be broadcast in humiliating isolation.

PHS

# A vital step from grime to green

by Tom Burke

Politicians have been busy recently advising British industrialists to improve their environmental performance. The moguls of industry are uncertain about how to react. No further clues are emerging from the current Confederation of British Industry annual conference.

"Environmental pressure groups", a CBI paper noted not long ago, "are expected to enjoy continuing support, and increasingly, the political parties to make 'the environment' a major issue." Environmental groups will no doubt be heartened by the first of these observations. The second exposes a very raw industrial nerve.

All the political parties have woken up to the fact that the environment is an uncolonized issue. Unlike health or law and order, it does not yet belong naturally to any one of them. The opposition parties in particular have begun to realize that the government's hold on this virgin territory is tenuous at best. And on issues such as onshore oil development, the radioactive waste disposal, the Channel Tunnel and Sizewell, it is deeply vulnerable in just those areas of the country where restlessness with its economic policies is becoming apparent.

Industrial opinion fears that

heightened political sensitivity on the environment will impose upon it additional costs and damage its competitiveness. Indeed, a recent estimate put the cost of damage to buildings in Western Europe from industrial air pollution at \$3.5 billion a year. Health damage may cost at least a further \$8 billion, according to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The Dutch government has just discovered that its tax payers face a \$1 billion bill to treat hazardous wastes. In the US this bill will come to \$8 billion over the next 20 years.

The truth, however, is that for far too long industry has succeeded in transferring a substantial proportion of its real costs to the community as a whole. It is only the inevitable consequence of the efficient working of the marketplace that society should develop mechanisms for transferring them back. There are no free lunches in the environment.

Industry's position is both clear and concise: the environmental agenda must be subordinated to the industrial agenda or our wealth-creating capacity will be crippled. Taken on its own, this is a depressing message for the environ-

ment. Set in the broader context of the relationship between industry and the rest of society, however, it is not just depressing, it is dangerous - to industry and the economy.

We live in an anti-industrial culture, the attitudes it breeds are a breeding ground for Britain's plight, something Industry Year 1986 aims to transform. Society is to be taught how dependent it is on industrial success and how it must adapt to foster that success.

Unless industry learns more about the rest of society, the endeavour, however, will fail. If attitudes are to be transformed, the logic of our national circumstances certainly requires, there will need to be a two-way street. This will mean dropping the constant call for the subordination of other priorities to the industrial agenda.

The effort to roll back our anti-industrial culture is doomed to failure unless industry's environmental record improves, since the visibility and frequency of environmental conflicts places the environment in a pivotal position in the broader strategy to transform public attitudes.

It is not simply a matter of image. No amount of message by the most

sophisticated manipulators can counter the effect of an industrial disaster such as Bhopal. Shell can advertise for as long as it chooses, but it is deluding itself if it believes that it alters public perceptions of the environmental impact of its activities.

What is required is a much more substantial engagement between industrial and environmental opinion. Both industry and the nation have far too much at stake to allow the current war of attrition to be endlessly prolonged.

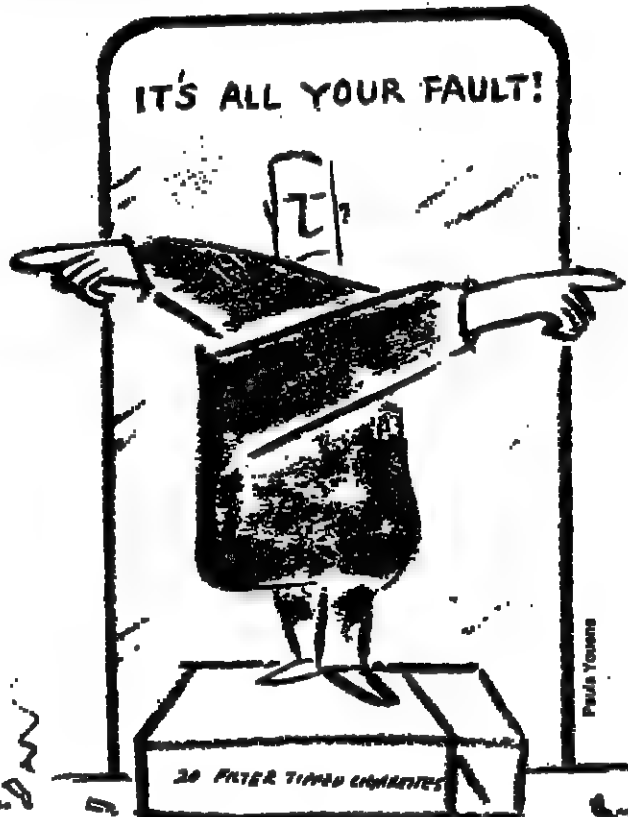
An early opportunity exists for the CBI to signal a more responsive attitude to the environment. The Department of the Environment is currently locked in battle with the Department of Trade and Industry and others for control of pollution inspectors. DOE control would add much-needed credibility to the inspectors' process for industry of obtaining consent from several departments.

Instead of sullenly supporting a chaotic status quo, the CBI could win many "green" friends by swift and firm support for the newly vigorous DOE. It would be an important token of a wider change of attitude.

The author is director of the Green Alliance.

Bernard Levin: the way we live now

## Bill, please - but not for me



for the cost of my comforts? (It used to be said that the first sentence to be learned in a foreign language by a bad linguist abroad is "The gentleman over there will pay".) *Autres temps, autres manieres* today, it is the most useful sentence at home.

As for the case of Mr Galbraith, his family and whoever thought up their wheeze, it shows much more than the degree of shameless impudence that can apparently be deployed with impunity in an American court. For it must surely mark also the furthest point yet reached in the retreat from responsibility. When a man announces unambiguously that although he knowingly took poison, and went on knowingly taking it for 51 years (and, incidentally, enjoying it) somebody else is now to pay for the effects of it on his health, it suggests, among other things, that he has a funny idea of what it means to be human rather than a glove-puppet. (Mr Galbraith claimed that he could not help himself; he was *addicted* to tobacco, so he must be absolved from any duty or responsibility to himself. Nor have those pursuing the claim failed to argue that when he took up the habit, at the age of 18, he was only a trusting innocent, quite unaware that smoking can lead to more smoking. It is a mercy that the tobacco company is not being prosecuted for this.)

King Lear had a hand in it, you know. "I am a man more sinned against than sinning." But where did he get the idea? He got it from Adam, who put it in its purest form, the form in which it has survived intact to this day: "The woman whom thou gavest to be with me, she gave me of the tree, and I did eat." No doubt Adam hired Mr Belli for the subsequent lawsuit, but it would be quite unfair to blame those who make a living out of the abandonment of responsibility for the abandonment itself. Somehow, and don't ask me how, we have got to get back to a condition in which we do not instinctively look to others to pay our bills, in which, when someone trends on our toe, we do not promptly sue for the full amount of an amputation at the hip, just in case, in which we accept censure for our failures and wrongdoings as completely, even if not as cheerfully, as we take praise for our successes and achievements. Somehow, we have got to get back to the realization that although little children must be protected from dangers that they are too young to understand, adults are presumed to be able to protect themselves.

I hope the heirs of Mr Galbraith are non-suited; I hope the taxi-cads have their fingers shut in the door; I hope Mrs Galbraith, if she proceeds with her lawsuit against the doll-maker, becomes the laughing-stock of all Texas, and I most fervently hope that Mrs Harrison and Mrs Lawson live long and prosper greatly. More to the point, I hope that they live long enough to see their kind honoured, and the other kind looked down upon. But I fear that if they are to see such a revolution, they will have to live very long indeed.

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## Will Khomeini's navy take on the West?

President Reagan is likely to warn Mikhail Gorbachev at their summit meeting today of possible US naval action only 800 miles from the southern Soviet border - but to assure him of no anti-Soviet intent. It would be against the Iranian navy should Ayatollah Khomeini's increasingly embattled regime try to impose a blockade on the Strait of Hormuz, at the entrance to the Gulf, in an attempt to break the impasse in its five-year war against Iraq.

The Iranian army, despite exhortations to martyrdom in the cause of Allah, has been unable to pierce Iraq's strongly fortified defences. In the air, attacks on Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island have significantly reduced exports of its main source of foreign exchange, already badly hit by the abundance of cheap oil on world markets.

Equally debilitating for Iran could be the schism now dividing the leadership into two antagonistic camps. Recently the 83-year-old Ayatollah had to order President Ali Khamenei to nominate Mir Hossein Mousavi, a leader of the opposing faction, for another term as prime minister. This so incensed the president's supporters that a third of the deputies in parliament disre-

garded the order and voted against Mousavi. In response, Mousavi's men intensified their campaign against the president, accusing him of corruption and despotism. The net result has been a new cabinet of angry young men hardened in left-wing ideology and eager to prove their revolutionary credentials.

These events were not lost on the six kings, sultans and emirs of the Gulf Co-operation Council (GCC) at their recent conference in Muscat. They had already agreed to set up a Peninsular Shield Force under the command of a Saudi general while Bahrain and Oman have granted facilities to the British and US navies. Military equipment is being stockpiled in Oman for the American Rapid Deployment Force.



The smaller states in the GCC are reluctant to involve the federation in a full defence treaty for fear of Saudi domination, while Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates, with large Shia minorities, have tried not to antagonize any further the bastion of Shiism across the water. All agree, however, that if a frustrated Iran should decide to impose a blockade on the Strait of Hormuz - it is already stopping neutral ships on the high seas and confiscating cargo

thought to be bound for Iraq - the US navy, and possibly the British, would have no option but to confront the Iranians to keep open one of the world's most vital waterways.

The GCC heads of state have again called for mediation to end the Iran-Iraq war, but they know their appeal, like those in the past, has little chance of success. What they fear most is a further fall in oil prices that would not only disrupt their own economic and military programmes, but might encourage Iran to seek an end to its troubles by extending the war to the southern shores of the Gulf.

Some think that a desperate Iran might impose a blockade, courting certain defeat at the hands of the detested western powers, as a face-saving retreat from its present position of no compromise with Iraq.

The immediate future remains highly unpredictable. Everyone in the Gulf area hopes that non-Opec producers such as Britain and Norway will agree not to raise production levels while the oil market remains weak. In the absence of a willingness in Tehran to sue for peace with Iraq, stabilized oil prices might enable everyone involved, including outside powers, to maintain the present stalemate in the war.

Hazhir Teimourian

Matthew Parris

## Put out to grass - for ever

Five years ago *The Times* published a letter in which I proposed an important extension to the common agricultural policy. Under my "common industrial policy" the EEC was to buy thousands of unsold Morris Minors at a guaranteed price, pile them up on the Isle of Dogs and offer them at half-price to the Russians. My proposal was ignored or, worse still, treated as facetious.

Four years later I remarked in these columns that the ornamental concrete cows one can see from the railway near Milton Keynes could be the key to solving Europe's milk surplus problems. Again, only giggles were heard in response.

For a radical visionary, it is disheartening to be treated in this way. So what follows is my last word on agriculture: a most modest proposal, refining - but in no way altering - principles which already underlie our agricultural policy.

Farming quotas are a way of curbing production without the vulgar uncertainties of a fluctuating price. Each farmer is guaranteed a fair and stable price for his produce. In return he guarantees to keep production to an agreed limit. So far, this quota system has been applied mainly to milk.

Quotas caught British dairy farmers unprepared. Some went under. We Tory back-benchers had a rare old time being yelled at by National Farmers' Union members at meetings in our constituencies. For a few weeks we all called on Michael Jopling to resign as Agriculture minister; Welsh farmers threw eggs at him. But he gritted his teeth, sat it out, and was eventually rewarded. The murmur at NFU meetings now is that quotas aren't so awful after all. "Stability", "security". "Well, I'm still here, Jack got to keep the other fellows out. Haul up the gangplanks..." etc.

Thus is land nationalized by stealth. Farmers sell "down" the land, of course, but it is no longer worth owning without a quota. In time, quotas create among farmers a constituency of support for quotas - after all, anyone who hasn't got one isn't a farmer!

After imposing quotas, the ministry needed the means to redistribute or reduce still further. So it introduced the "outgoers" scheme, offering farmers a once-for-all payment to stop producing milk altogether. The problem here is that they switch to producing something else, thus contributing to a new surplus. Happily, quotas and the outgoers' scheme can be replaced with a unified approach, which achieves the ends of both.

The government should supply concrete cows, tastefully painted in cow-like colours with glass-enclosed windows. In exchange for these, farmers would be invited to surrender an equal number of real dairy cows. Each concrete cow thus acquired would attract an annual stipend, payable by the ministry to the farmer in this they would be rather like the wooden "hotels" you can buy in Monopoly to place on your property in Park Lane or Mayfair -

but with one crucial difference: each "cow" must be sited in a paddock with as much real land as the ministry deems requisite to a real cow. No other beast may graze there or crop grown, thus "sterilizing" the land against food production of any sort.

The concrete cows would trade among farmers on the open market or they could be returned to the ministry on payment of a fee for the release back into production of the sterilized paddock.

Simply by varying the rent payable on concrete cows (fixed annually in the Budget) or adjusting the fee for redeeming sterilized land, the minister would have in his hands a sensitive lever to control milk production. Farmers, for their part, would generally want to keep a mixed portfolio of real and concrete cattle: movements in the ratio would reflect their expectation of the future supply of or demand for milk, and the minister's likely response. There would be no need for production quotas.

This flexible scheme offers farmers a fair mix of stability with risk, and it would leave the countryside looking as the Ramblers' Association would like it: There is only one drawback. Surveillance would be needed to ensure that real cows were not secretly reintroduced beside their concrete sisters.

We are shortly to get it, anyway. I am unsure whether Jopling knows this yet, but he will soon be explaining to Parliament why we must introduce cereal quotas. The Government opposes this at present, preferring "price restraint" but farmers elsewhere in the EEC would not stand for that. The murmur, already, is that the "NFI" is "interested" in quotas for cereals.

Dairy quotas are self-monitoring because there is little you can do with milk: if the Milk Marketing Board won't take it, but surplus cattle can be milked, baked, stored or fed to animals so refusing to buy them would not be enough: government would have to stop farmers growing them. That requires surveillance, however.

Satellites (favoured by the European Commission) are too remote. Helicopters would shatter the traditional British Sunday, and possibly the concrete cows.

I favour hot-air balloons. The EEC needs to brighten its image and there is something festive about balloons. The enormous quantities of nylon needed would help ICI in the switch away from agricultural fertilizers. Soon, the technology could be with us to produce plastic cornfields - by the square metre, like carpet-tiles - on which the balloons could also check, eliminating the need for cereal quotas too.

Farmers would stay indoors, listening to opera or learning Portuguese. Outside, the Barley Barons Balloon Patrol would hover above, its gas-bags roaring, its nylon flanks caught in the harvest gold of an autumn sunset, and from the cowsheds, only silence.

The author is a Conservative MP for Derbyshire West.

moreover... Miles Kingston

## How Reagan could be rooked

Chess fans will be glued to their telephones today for the start of the long-awaited world championship between Russian maestro Mikhail Gorbachev and the whirlwind American master Ronald Reagan. Both are recognized as being the best in the world today, so many people are forecasting a long series of draws, but the battle for supremacy should provide many moments of excitement and play of the highest quality.

Their styles provide an absorbing study of contrasts. Gorbachev is a typical product of the Soviet chess machine, methodical, thoughtful and bent on gradual domination of the board by any means. Previous encounters between East and West have been overshadowed by the tendency of the Russian champion to die just when things were getting exciting, but the Russians have cleverly chosen a young man this time, and whatever else Gorbachev lacks, it will not be stamina.

Reagan, by contrast, is a much more mercurial player, some would say distractible. He tends on occasion to forget that he is playing a game of chess, or to get the name of his opponent mixed up with someone else's. He is a bit of a showman, all that is best about America and no other American has come close to challenging him. Here, for instance, is a recent game in which Reagan skillfully exploited his opponent's conventional approach to strategy.

White Reagan, Black Mondale  
Nigaranan Defence  
1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-K4 P-K4  
3 P-K4 P-K4 4 P-K4 P-K4

Maddened by Reagan's brilliant option of doing the same move over and over again, the usually unflappable Mondale blows up and resigns. This tactic of saying or doing the same thing over and over again is one invented by Reagan. Some experts call it "innovatory", others say it's because he doesn't know any other move, but this is disproved by another recent Reagan game.

White El Salvador, Black Reagan  
White House Offensive  
1 P-K4 P-K4 2 P-K4 P-K4

Here, Reagan uses another tactic of his own invention that of moving the other man's pieces. There is no answer to this, especially when Reagan owns the chess board, the

chess pieces and the chess officials. Another pretty example of Reagan's fresh approach to the game comes from a very recent short encounter with Prince Charles.

White Prince Charles, Black Reagan  
Nancy Variation  
1 P-K4 Q-K4 2 P-K4 P-K4

Reagan prefers short, sharp games, as if he cannot conceive of any chess encounter going on much beyond five moves, but Gorbachev is an intriguingly different customer. Here is an excerpt from a game played last month, starting at the 25th move.

White Gorbachev, Black, Rest of the World  
KGB Gambit  
25 Q-K4 P-K4 26 Q-K4 P-K4

What this unusual sign means is that Gorbachev suddenly revealed that his opponent's Queen had been working for the Russians all along! In an amazing press conference in Moscow, the so-called Black Queen testified that she had been drugged and forced to play for Black against her will, and that from now on she would be playing for White. This turned the whole game in Gorbachev's favour.

Here is another example of the wily Russian's play, from a recent game in the Kabul championships.

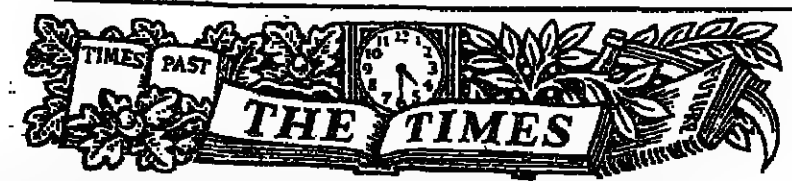
White Gorbachev, Black Afghanistan  
Tank Offence  
28 P-K4 P-K4

What seems to have happened here is that Gorbachev actually ordered part of the chess board to be blown up, an unconventional move but one which does not actually seem to be against the local rules. We have a picture, in fact, of two players who on their own terms are unbeatable but who have never met another player of their own class before, nor one so much outside their own experience. Our experts will be on hand to analyze every move between the irresistible Gorbachev and the veteran Reagan, who is said to be perfecting a new Star Pawn defence which Gorbachev can never pierce. Whatever happens, it is certain that neither side will admit defeat.

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مكتبة النجف





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# NO REFERENDUM

Ulster Unionist politicians are demanding a referendum to settle the fate of the Hillsborough agreement, a referendum confined to Northern Ireland of course. After all the Scots got one when far-reaching changes in the machinery of government were on the tap for their country. So did the Welsh. Even the kingdom as a whole was consulted by referendum about membership of the European Community, though only as an accomplished fact. Northern Ireland will not be so treated. The po-faced reason supplied is that the agreement is one between two governments, it is classified as external relations, suitable for parliamentary not regional endorsement.

The real reason may as well be given. The agreement would be voted down. Ulster unionists have been given a pledge, never more ceremoniously and bilaterally than now, that the constitutional status of Northern Ireland shall not be changed without their consent. That gives them a majority's veto, if they wish to exercise it, over any proposal to alter the location of sovereignty in the province, the crucial matter of to whom and with whom the province belongs. It is entirely right that they should be given that power of veto which derives from the principle of self-determination.

But it has never been the intention of those who have granted and upheld that right of veto that it should be stretched to cover the means the British government adopts to discharge its responsibility towards the

province or the internal arrangements for provincial administration. Unionists, and for that matter the SDLP, have sought to impose an extended veto of that sort; sometimes with success when they have withheld the co-operation on which the success of some proposal depends. Application of the machinery of the Hillsborough agreement does not however depend on the co-operation of the unionist or any other party. Lacking the weapon of abstention to defeat it with, they have no claim to be armed with the weapon of a referendum.

Denied that, they propose to resign their seats at Westminster once the agreement is endorsed there. The conventions governing the stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds and Manor of Northstead permitting, they will resign more or less en bloc and have province-wide by-elections on the one day. It will excite a lot of political activity, but it can hardly be the knock-out blow the general election of February 1974 was for the Sunningdale agreement.

Then the Ulster Unionist party split for and against the power-sharing assembly. Pro-assembly candidates stood in seven out of the twelve constituencies of those days. All were defeated by anti-assembly unionists, two were sitting members, two lost their deposits. It was an overwhelming rejection of Sunningdale by Protestant Ulster. Fifteen simultaneous by-elections now would be overwhelmingly something in its result, but what? No unionist would stand

as a pro-Hillsborough candidate. The turn-out would show that the divide in Ulster's political society is just as ever. Gains and losses, if any, would depend as usual not on movements of opinion but on the tactical factor of which sectarian vote was more damagingly split and where. As a verdict on Hillsborough it would be less than competent.

The exchanges in the Commons yesterday left the Prime Minister's case for the agreement undented, while showing that the gap between the political cultures of Northern Ireland and Britain are as wide as the Irish Sea. Mrs Thatcher had occasion to complain several times that unionist MPs were misrepresenting the agreement in a way to raise fears that are unfounded. Which message is Protestant Ulster receiving?

The Northern Ireland Assembly in its fulminating session at the weekend called on Mrs Thatcher to come over and address them. She could do worse than take up the invitation, in order to hammer home there as she did here two bull points in the agreement: Dublin's formal recognition of the unionist position, and the agreement's (yet to be realized) potentiality for contributing to defeat of the IRA.

Her credit is good in Ulster. She should use it there early, in full, and in person. If the generalization of unionists become convinced, as their loudest leaders tell them, that they have been manoeuvred into a one-way street to Dublin and the Dail, they will set no limits to the means of their resistance.

# SUMMITRY IN PERSPECTIVE

In the long run-up to today's summit the public relations machines of East and West have demonstrated a capacity for overkill besides which the nuclear armatures of the superpowers have seemed barely adequate. The result has been to transform the Reagan-Gorbachev encounter from being a serious meeting of the world leaders into a propaganda exercise - with Mr Gorbachev very much the winner.

The affair of the leaked Pentagon letter reflects the mixture of perfidy and/or incompetence which has paved Washington's approach to Geneva - and too often made the president seem to stumble. But in one respect at least Mr Weinberger was right. The president will be under enormous strain during the next two days to compromise long-term principles for the sake of short-term gain. Whether Mr Reagan needs his defence secretary to remind him of this is doubtful. But it helps to put the summit in perspective.

The chances of the two men reaching a satisfactory accord within two days - with time taken off for translation - are less than good. For the Americans to allow their worries over public relations to lead them towards some meretricious compromise which would allow Mr Reagan to emerge triumphantly from Geneva clutching a piece of paper in his hand, would be disastrous. The lost PR battles of the last few months need not be reversed in the next few days.

Posterity might regard failure to reach an arms control agreement in November 1985 as an opportunity lost. But it would certainly look on their success in concluding an unsatisfactory agreement as an opportunity badly mismanaged by Washington.

Accord on arms control reflects rather than creates better East-West relations. That the superpowers should seek to restrain each other's capacity for overkill is a highly desirable function of East-West diplomacy. But the Third World War

will not break out simply because this time they fail.

What affronts people about the Soviet Union is not just the size of its strategic stockpile but its contemptuous disregard for its international agreements, most notably on human rights. Its repression of dissidents, its treatment of Jews, its bare-knuckle control over those unfortunate enough to be neighbouring states. Those are the differences which most divide West from East. It is hard to believe that Mr Gorbachev does not know this already. But a reminder would do him no harm.

What the West might realistically hope for from the next two days is an agreement to agree - and perhaps to meet again in six months' time. Summits when they are held as rarely as in the recent past (the last one was six years ago) assume a charisma which is disproportionate and unreal. The West has to get on with the Soviet Union, but it should not compromise its principles to do so.

# NOWT FOR NOWT

The Consideration of British Industry has at last made a wholehearted attempt to wear its members away from the trappings of the defunct corporate state. That owes much to the leadership of its current president, Sir James Clesminson, who has promoted the notion that four-fifths of the things industry wants are its own hands: that itself is quite a shift.

The transition to self-help still needs the occasional nudge from the Chancellor, delivered with his usual charm. (Even the government still lapses into thinking of the CBI as a group of ungrateful Tory councillors from the provinces). Without that nudge, there might not have been so sharp an emphasis at Harrogate yesterday on cutting pay rises to make industry more competitive.

'Nowt for nowt' was the slogan coined by Sir Terence Becken, the CBI's director-general, to help phase out the annual inflation-related pay rise. In practice, that seems to mean keeping wage rises two percentage points lower than this year, which would slow, rather than stop the deterioration of British wage costs relative to our best overseas competitors.

Sir Terence's proposition is undeniable: the main puzzle is why private industry has not

followed the recent leadership of the public sector when inflation pressure is weak and employees a highly realistic. Consistency in economic policy has revealed to all that unearned wage rises are ultimately paid by the unemployed.

Some top managers may have been embarrassed by their own extravagant profit-related pay rises, though there was little evident drive for boardroom restraint at Harrogate. But the habit of negotiation is mainly responsible and the CBI can play a useful role as a sort of Negotiators Anonymous in helping its members break the habit.

The missing element in Sir Terence's call, picked up by some speakers in the debate, was the employers' role in making sure there is 'nowt' to provide higher living standards. If British wage costs are excessive, and moving in the wrong direction, that is because productivity is lower than that in Germany or Japan by a wider margin than in Britain. The biggest task is to deliver continuing above-average rises in output and productivity. That alone can make the long-term growth rate above 2 or 2.5 per cent. No government can do that.

The CBI is facing a similarly

tricky transition over its attitude to unemployment. The plan to divert £1 billion from tax cuts to spending had the quality of a ritual gesture, that would make little impact whether accepted or rejected by ministers.

Leading companies are now taking a constructive role in helping in trading and in aiding new small businesses and this initiative is likely to spread. Still today, however, there is not enough general emphasis on the role of industry in creating new jobs by self-generated expansion. The increased emphasis at Harrogate on better marketing and new product development is a means to that end.

Caution borne of the recession remains, with cash-rich companies too often looking over their shoulder to the City, where institutional investors are taking an increasingly short-term view of companies that require time to profit from investment in their future.

The transformed political and economic climate allows businessmen to concentrate on their true role in bringing together capital and labour. Industry needs to develop better relations with capital as well as using labour more productively. The CBI has begun to see this clearly. In action, its members still have a long way to go.

# Disorderly conduct

From Mr Vernon Bogdanor

It is striking that Parliament will be discussing the proposals on law and order in the Queen's Speech without the benefit of representatives of the ethnic minorities who would have much to contribute on the question of how our cities can be made more peaceful.

No doubt it is partly for this reason that the speech deals with only one aspect of the inner-city problem - the strengthening of the law. Even this, however, will have little effect unless relations between

ethnic minorities and the police can be improved.

American experience suggests that this is in large part dependent upon satisfying the political aspirations of members of the ethnic minorities. Indeed, the United States has been remarkably successful in this respect in that the number of black elected officials increased tenfold between 1968 and 1980.

Not only did this lead to a much closer identification by black groups with federal programmes which they began to perceive as theirs, but in addition there have been notable changes in police attitudes and perceptions.

His experiences in Northern Ireland will have taught Mr Hurd that, in a plural society, effective policing depends upon cross-community consent. This can only be achieved if the identity and aspirations of all groups are recognized and encouraged.

Surely it is time for the Government to consider the lessons of other plural societies and confront directly the problem of how to satisfy the political aspirations of members of the ethnic minorities.

Yours faithfully  
VERNON BOGDANOR,  
Brasenose College,  
Oxford.

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Removing barriers to free trade

From Sir David Nicolson

Sir, The European Community's most important task ahead is the completion of the Common Market, which could bring major benefits to British commerce and industry, particularly through the liberalisation of financial services in Europe.

Lord Cockfield's European Commission White Paper, which sets out the steps needed to achieve a unified market by 1992, requires the enactment of over 300 directives. Their adoption by the Council of Ministers of the 12 member states is, however, only possible if their decisions are reached by weighted majority voting.

Sticking to the old practice of unanimous agreement for the passage of Community legislation would guarantee their failure.

That is why the intergovernmental conference on the reform of the Treaty of Rome, now taking place in Luxembourg, is so crucial. As vital British interests are at stake, HM Government should now strongly support reforms of the treaty leading to decisions by majority voting on measures removing the remaining barriers to free trade within the European Community.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,  
DAVID NICOLSON,  
(Chairman-elect, European Movement),  
Berkeley Square House,  
Belgrave Square, W1,  
November 14.

## Failure to please in Northern Ireland

From Mr Neil Hamilton, MP for Tatton (Conservative)

Sir, My colleague, Edward Leigh (November 15) denies the need for a consultative council in Eire to match that proposed for Northern Ireland under the Anglo-Irish Agreement. He justifies his view on the grounds that the "minority community" in the South participates "fully and freely" in the republic's affairs whereas this does not, *mutatis mutandis*, apply in the North.

Civil and political rights are enjoyed in Northern Ireland by all, regardless of religious persuasion or lack of it. What can he mean, therefore, when he says that the Unionists will not share power with the "minority community"? The "minority community" in this context is not "Roman Catholic" but "Nationalist". It is a dangerous illusion that equates the two.

How could it ever be possible to share power within a political institution with those who deny its legitimacy and whose sole aim is its destruction?

The Anglo-Irish Agreement will fail for the same reason as all the other piperreams of unity. It is an attempt to reconcile two irreconcilable interests: Unionism and Nationalism (not Roman Catholicism and Protestantism). The conflict is not religious but political.

Unionists are certain to reject a proposal which, without reciprocation, gives to Eire a privileged status in Northern Ireland whilst Eire is still committed by its Constitution to the absorption of Northern Ireland within itself.

The Consultative Council proposal, if even-handed, might enjoy some success; the current one-sided proposal is certain to fail. Nationalists will not be appeased by this half-way house whereas Unionists will be affronted and aroused in opposition.

## Museum charges

From the Chairman of the Friends of Gunnersbury Park & Museum

Sir, May I comment on the connection between museum charges and charity? The contents of the museums of this country, both national and local, have not in the main been bought in the market place. They have been donated and bequeathed by all manner of people over the years.

By imposing charges at the National Maritime Museum and by soliciting gifts in the manner recently chosen by the V&A the directors of both museums are running counter to the assumptions made by many of those benefactors. One unfortunate result will be that both museums will have to rely to a greater extent on the market place in the future.

Both museums have a body of well-wishers, registered charities known as friends. By advertising that members of these groups have free or unbarred admission, both directors are now encouraging the public to join for direct financial benefit rather than as a charitable act. In this way the eager element of market forces has polluted the well-springs of charity: quite the opposite to the expressed wish of the director of the V&A.

The directors of the national museums are the leaders of a profession which is concerned with many values which cannot be measured by admission statistics. The introduction of charges should be seen, not as an occasion for self-congratulation, but as a failure to demeaning as to require resignation.

Yours faithfully,  
JAMES WISDOM, Chairman,  
Friends of Gunnersbury Park & Museum,  
25 Harrington Road,  
Chiswick, W4,  
November 8.

## Okehampton by-pass

From Mr G. Brian Parker

Sir, Mrs Chalker (November 16) is wrong to imply that adoption of a northern route for Okehampton by-pass must cause a six-year delay. In a memorandum to the Secretary of State for the Environment, written at his request in early July, I set out why the delay need be only two to three years.

A key question is whether a preferred northern route can be defined without a fresh round of public consultation.

The outcome of public consultation and the public inquiry, together with the firm decision, not in contention, to extend the A30 from Whidden Down to Tongue End Cross, have served to narrow the serious options for a northern route to "route M" as laid before the joint committee. This comprises parts of the two main northern options examined at the 1979 inquiry.

To decide against a fresh consultation exercise is not, as Mrs Chalker implies, to limit discussion at a public inquiry to a single route.

On November 2 you carried a report that the M40 extension is to be rerouted to avoid Ot Moor and today, you reported that there will be (as I have assumed at Okehampton) a public inquiry. However, at no stage will the new route of the M40 have been subject to public consultation. By insisting on public consultation in the case of a northern route at Okehampton but accepting its omission in the case of an eastern route at Ot Moor, Mrs Chalker is guilty of applying double standards.

Yours faithfully,  
BRIAN PARKER,  
17 The Green,  
Twickenham, Middlesex,  
November 18.

## End of the road

From Mr A. Leiber

Sir, I fail to understand how the Reverend Charles Neill (November 14) can castigate the use of such portentous appellations as "carriage-way repairs" whilst in the same breath using words like "portentous appellation".

Yours faithfully,  
A. LEIBER,  
137 Haymoor Road,  
Parkstone,  
Poole, Dorset,  
November 14.

## Appointment of bishops

From Mr Michael Latham, MP for Rutland and Melton (Conservative)

Sir, On November 20 the General Synod of the Church of England was asked to take note of the report of Archbishop Lord Blanch's review group on crown appointments, accompanied by a covering report from the standing committee of the Synod. The latter document is generally favourable to the Blanch report, though there are some explicit differences.

One sensitive difference of emphasis between the two documents deserves wider scrutiny. When Mr James Callaghan announced to the House of Commons on June 8, 1976, the new provisions for recommending names of archbishops or diocesan bishops to the Queen, he clearly stated that the Church would have the right to draw up "a short-list of names, which might be given in order of preference." But he also said that the Prime Minister "would retain the right to recommend the second

## Press freedom in USSR

From Mr Hugh Lungle

Sir, In his article (November 6) on Press freedom each side of the East-West divide Peter Kellner detects a new freedom to criticise Soviet-bloc journalists. He cites an attack on Hungary's health minister in a Hungarian weekly as an example.

There is, in fact, nothing at all new in attacks by Soviet-bloc journalists on individual ministers or even whole ministries. Over a period one can find countless instances, for example, in the Soviet satirical periodical *Krokodil*. Such polemics went on even under Stalin and were indeed encouraged by him.

What was never allowed and is still forbidden, as many Soviet and Soviet-bloc journalists have impressed upon me in private during my many years of personal encounters with them, is to criticise the government, let alone the communist party leaders. In that field censorship is still absolute and is certainly not the "incomplete

## authoritarianism" Peter Kellner gently describes.

Peter Kellner, I fear, has fallen into the old trap of anticipating a "convergence" of the systems. As Khrushchev would have said, journalism East and West will converge when shrimps learn to whistle. Any Soviet-bloc journalist, even the least orthodox, will tell you there is an unbridgeable gap between the socialist system of journalism and the bourgeois Press. Official spokesmen and published pronouncements make that quite clear in their denunciations of "bourgeois-liberal ideas of freedom".

Soviet-bloc journalists and those from Third World so-called socialist states would find themselves perfectly at home today in the non-existent country described by the Argentinian journalist quoted by Peter Kellner: less so, until recently, even in apartheid-ridden South Africa.

Yours faithfully,  
HUGH LUNGLE,  
23 Glen Road,  
Fleet, Hampshire,  
November 7.

# ON THIS DAY

NOVEMBER 19 1913

Mahatma Gandhi (1869-1948) arrived in South Africa in 1893. A year later he founded the Natal Indian Congress. Until he left for India in 1914 he led a campaign of non-violence to draw attention to the wrongs and ordeals suffered by the Indians in the country.

Our Correspondent was Matfield Park.

## INDIANS IN NATAL.

SERIOUS RIOTING AT LADYSMITH.

DANGER TO SUGAR PLANTATIONS. (FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CAPE TOWN, Nov. 18.

The Indian situation in Natal is drifting from bad to worse. The chief instigator of the passive resistance and strike movement, Messrs. Gandhi, Kallenbach, and Polak, have all with perfect sincerity discovered any sympathy with methods of violence and intimidation, but the movement, which to be successful involves general commercial and industrial dislocation, is bound to lead to disorder.

The rioting which occurred on the Mount Edgecombe sugar plantation a couple of days ago has now been followed by a serious disturbance at Ladysmith. About 100 coolies at the Blandlaagte collieries, near Ladysmith, had been sentenced a few days ago to seven days' imprisonment for breaking their indentures. On Monday night 1,000 Indians, with their wives and families, arrived at Ladysmith from Blandlaagte, whence they had deserted with the object of making a demonstration in force.

The magistrate at Ladysmith addressed them this morning counselling them to return, and though their general attitude was sullen and resentful, they agreed to return on condition that their fellow miners were released. This was conceded, but on the march to the railway station the liberated coolies, as soon as they got within earshot of their fellows, urged them to break through their escort and desert the authorities.

The result was a general scuffle in which the mounted police, some 50 in number, were pelted with stones and all manner of missiles, as were also 20 native constables. The European police were unarmed, the natives had sticks, and the police were armed with rifles. Ultimately the mob of Indians scattered, but reassembled later in the neighbourhood of an Indian temple, armed with iron standards and other nondescript weapons, and announced their intention not to leave the town unless turned out by force.

Captain Casuarina, commanding the police, was slightly injured in the left arm and his horse was badly cut. Some of the rioters and native police also received nasty cuts and bruises, but nothing serious. It is quite clear, however, that the temper of the Indians, which is being excited by less responsible agitators, is rising. The disturbance ended without further rioting. The coolies, overawed by the police, who are now armed with rifles and reinforced by citizens with revolvers and shot guns, were ultimately induced to return to work at Blandlaagte.

The Government has ordered that no force is to be used unless it is absolutely necessary in the interests of maintaining order, but if incidents like this at Ladysmith recur violent collisions are practically inevitable.

## THE STRIKE AT DURBAN.

Some 5,000 Indians in Durban in all branches of industry and commerce and Government and municipal and private employment are now on strike, and the movement on the sugar plantations, which until yesterday was confined to the coast belt north of Durban, has now spread to the south. The reports as to cane burning are confused and contradictory. On some estates the coolies have attempted the destruction of the crops, but on others they have refused to listen to incitement, and have even assisted in extinguishing the fires. The strike comes just at a moment when the cane crop, which is worth hundreds of thousands of pounds, is fully matured, and any prolonged delay in its cutting and milling must involve serious loss.

## Selling the silver

From Mr P. M. Burrows

Sir, The privatisation of British Gas is no more analogous to selling the family silver than is the issue of gilt-edged stock or the sale of premium bonds. In cases HM Government receives long-term loans for present purposes in return for interest, in the first instance at a variable rate, in the second for a fixed, and in the last, most likely, for none. And the nonconformist conscience would think the instituting of the national lottery in no position to preach moral lessons to Mrs Thatcher!

Yours faithfully,  
P. M. BURROWS,  
41 Harrison Close,  
Reigate, Surrey.

## Victorian values

From Mr John Marks

Sir, I wonder whether a survey would show that televising the Commons fell into Mr Tebbit's category of televising bad behaviour.

Yours faithfully,  
JOHN MARKS,  
New Hall,  
Old Harlow, Essex.

## Airs in the underworld

From Mr George Oglanby

Sir, Mr Kirkpatrick has written to you (November 4) about the acute hearing of the mole and of his discrimination at the sound of Radio 1.

However, if Mr Kirkpatrick grows roses he need not invest in more radios to be buried within their motorway projects. The prickly rose shoot inserted into the centre of several mole hills will be just as effective.

The mole's nose seems to be just as sensitive as his ears.

Yours etc,  
GEORGE OGLANBY,  
The Walk,  
Burton-on-Lincoln, Lincoln.







LON NOL  
of Cambodia

Edited by Matthew May

COMPUTER HORIZONS/1

## Hold-up in US demand to check UK exports

By Matthew May

The Government is still undecided whether to allow officials of the United States government to visit British companies to check if any military useful products are being sold to communist countries.

Paul Channon, Minister of Trade, said last week that the Government was still considering whether to agree to the proposed visit by the officials and, if so, on what terms.

The Department of Trade and Industry has denied reports that Britain would agree to the US audit on British soil if the handful of companies initially concerned would agree. The idea of US government inspectors touring Britain and descending on their books is controversial and raises the question of whether US regulations would be superceding British law.

Britain is a member of CoCom - the Paris-based co-ordinating committee that supervises high technology exports to communist countries and has its own restrictions on such exports with the Export of Goods (Control) Act 1985.

Britain has had a special customs investigation team, Project Arrow, for the past year to investigate the smuggling of high technology equipment.

The request for such a visit has the implicit assumption that the US does not consider Britain's current controls sufficient to prevent dubious exporting practices. US pressure has been evident in cases where computer smugglers have been brought to court.

In July the US Department of Commerce introduced a licensing scheme with the aim of ensuring that US companies allowed to sell high technology abroad would sell to trustworthy companies only. Checking that these companies are only selling to the right sort of customer is the reason for the proposed UK visit.

British companies are under no legal obligation to accept the proposed inspection but could feel a refusal would result in their US supplies being cut off.

Last week, the Liberal MP, Paddy Ashdown, wrote to the Attorney General, Sir Michael Havers, asking for the issue of extra-territorial policing to be taken up at the highest level.

## Is the next stop GA Glen?

The end of the silicon era seems at hand and the dawn of the epoch of gallium arsenide in sight. The transition from one to the other is already under way and there is plenty of evidence of the emerging change. Since silicon is the information technology revolution what steam power was to the industrial revolution, the trend is intriguing.

But perhaps one of the most significant manifestations lies in negotiations between the nationalized French electronics group, Thomson, and GEC in Britain, to collaborate on research leading to a microprocessor twice as powerful as the latest microchips. The new device would be a 64-bit microprocessor (the current best design is a 32-bit chip) and it is a prime candidate as a key item of technology for support under the Eureka programme.

Even more important, the advanced microprocessor would herald the new era for the European microelectronics industry because it would be based on gallium arsenide technology.

But why should a synthetic compound such as gallium arsenide, which was first used in expensive special purpose electronic devices more than 20 years ago, be a usurper to silicon?

The advantages of gallium arsenide,

outlined below, have prompted a number of new companies, particularly in the United States, to begin development work in the technology. At a recent meeting of the technical consultancy, SRI International, called to review the state of the art, Ken Taylor, one of the organization's electronics advisers, warned that there were indications of too many "start-up" companies in gallium arsenide technology that did not understand its implications.

### THE WEEK

By Pearce Wright  
Science Editor

Outlining the experience of GEC Research Laboratories, in making and using gallium arsenide, or GaAs, devices, Dr Joseph Barnard indicated the advantages in the future systems combining optical components.

Allowing for the immense advantages GaAs will have in optoelectronic systems, it will not sweep away its silicon cousin. For a start it is too expensive. Whereas silicon, found in sand, is the second most abundant element on earth after oxygen,

gallium forms less than 0.01 per cent of the elements in the planet's crust.

The most practical source of the element is as a by-product of aluminium making. And the half of the GaAs molecule, arsenic, is either mined or extracted as a by-product of lead or copper refining.

But the material has an orchestra of talents:

● Electrons can be moved around three to six times faster than in silicon.

● It can be simulated to emit light, and silicon cannot.

● The sun's energy is absorbed more efficiently than by silicon, making possible better solar cells.

● The processing of both light and electronic data can be combined on the same chip.

● More circuits could probably be squeezed on to a chip than with silicon.

● It can process high frequency signals that silicon can not handle.

There is no single technical advance that makes the production of high quality GaAs chips an easier thing to do this year than was possible last.

But there is a "technological pull" from the design of even faster and higher capacity supercomputers of the future that is propelling gallium arsenide along.

## 15 million crusaders linked by Telecom

By Frank Brown

British Telecom International is creating the world's largest satellite sound and vision network, with the latest computer-based communications technology. Seven satellites around the world will be used to send and receive live and recorded television transmissions between a control centre in London and 93 locations in 52 countries.

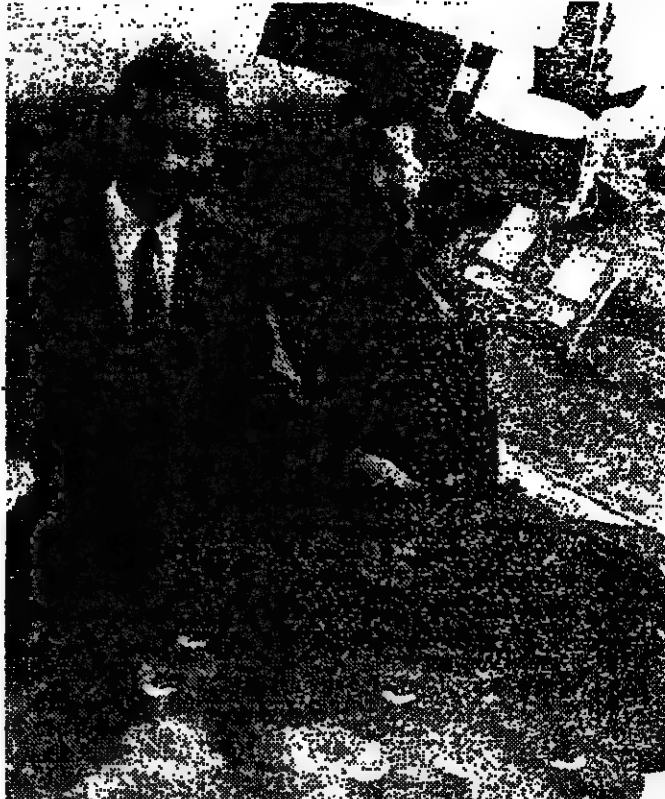
The network is being set up for Explo 85, a vast intercontinental evangelical congress, that will link 15 million Christians throughout the world from December 28 to 31, to train would-be missionaries.

Explo 85 is organized by Campus Crusade for Christ, an inter-denominational mission organization, which claims that even will be the world's first inter-continental conference using satellites.

"Linking Christians by satellite will cost one-eighth of that for an international congress in one major location", says John Arkell, UK director of Campus Crusade.

As part of the overall responsibility for controlling and managing the communications side of the project, BTI has been responsible for booking the satellite channels, arranging local links in every country, and advising local representatives on technical and environmental requirements.

Mike Ford, BTI's chief



Eddy Frankland, from BT (right), with John O'Keefe, managing director of Limehouse studios which will handle pictures and sound from BT's largest satellite network

executive for International Business Services, said: "BTI has been in the driving seat for the organization of global satellite networks for events like the Olympics, the World Cup, the recent Live Aid concert, and major political summit conferences for the past 15 years, but this is the biggest yet."

Highlights of Explo 85 activities from around the world will be relayed to British Telecom's satellite earth stations at Goonhilly, Cornwall,

and Madeley, Herefordshire, and sent to BT's Limehouse studios in London's East End via the Telecom Tower.

At Limehouse, the highlights will be edited and intercut with a live studio element to form a two-hour programme which will be beamed to the seven satellites for reception at each of the 93 locations.

The location for Explo 85 in Britain will be the National Exhibition Centre in Birmingham.

## Cash problems with computer systems

Banks are suffering an embarrassing series of problems with their computer systems. The London Bank, for example, has had to delay its Saturday opening until next year because of reliability problems with a new automatic cash dispenser system. And Barclays' computers controlling its cash dispenser network broke down again on November 9 for the third time in three months leaving customers in the south of England unable to get cash.

The banks' automated clearing system (BACS) is also suffering. Organizations with IBM equipment have problems joining BACS data-transmission service because of the method of connection.

Earlier this month the Woolwich building society blamed the high costs of making its computer systems compatible as one reason for stopping its planned merger with the Nationwide.

**Pirate amnesty**  
Stopping the illicit copying of computer software seems impossible. Just as in the audio and video fields, while an attempt can be made to prevent organized piracy, it is not feasible to try to stop individuals from taking a copy of a program from friends or colleagues.

The software firm Micropro has taken the unusual step of announcing what it describes as an amnesty for users of pirate copies.



The 'cashless society' is upon us. We've been awarded negative pay rises!

### COMPUTER BRIEFING

of its word processing program, Wordstar. For a fee of £40 those involved can, Micropro says, "ensure that they will not be prosecuted".

Although few such users are likely to fear a knock on the door from the police the payment will give them the right to support any updates from Micropro.

**Texas is toppled**

The Japanese company NEC has topped Texas Instruments as the largest seller of semiconductors, according to a survey by the American market

research consultancy Integrated Circuit Engineering. Despite the slump in semiconductor sales Japanese manufacturers have maintained growth while American companies sales have fallen. Five of the top 10 semiconductor companies are Japanese. Texas Instruments are in second place followed by Hitachi, Motorola and Toshiba. One quarter of Japanese production is sold inside Japan.

### DP awards

The First Data Processing Manager of the Year award has gone to Neville Nicholson who works for the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation. Mr Nicholson, who has worked for the bank for eight years, won the award for completing an information systems project within six months against strong adverse feeling from some of his senior management. He changed the computer strategy to meet the bank's new business objectives. Second prize went to David Dolphin, of MGM Assurance, for demonstrating a flexible approach in a long conversion from ICL equipment to IBM. John Pear, of MEI, won third prize for reducing his budget from £750,000 to £250,000 during a period when the company had severe business problems.

### Ignoring demand

Despite demand by customers for software that will work across a

wide range of personal computers, thereby ensuring an adequate choice for owners of different brands, some companies are still designing software deliberately to run on only one brand of machine. Digital Research, for example, has designed a version of its Gem operating software to run only on the IBM PC. Because of the vast number of IBM-compatible micros available, sold precisely on their ability to run IBM software, Digital has had to take a novel approach to ensure true incompatibility. The program concerned looks for the letters IBM contained in a copyright message on one of the chips in an IBM. But one competitor, Victor Technology, has discovered that by including the words "isn't IBM" in a chip for its personal computers the program will work.

### S. African appeal

The falling value of the rand currency in South Africa has meant local prices for personal computers here have become increasingly attractive to other countries. IBM UK has now asked its British authorised dealers not to import IBM personal computers after offers to retailers by South African computer dealers of IBM PCs at considerably less than the official UK price.

Dealers who succumb could face legal action. IBM, says and points out that warranties issued in South Africa will not be valid in Britain.

## Read the small print to cut risks

By William Jacot

Partly as a result of legal complications and partly due to rumblings of discontent among computer users, the maintenance contract is now undergoing increasingly vigorous scrutiny.

A close examination of these contracts, which have so often gone through on the nod in the wake of hardware and software contracts, reveals that some of them contain unacceptable risks.

The most recent survey, in *Which Computer?* magazine, quoted several contracts which were to the disadvantage of the user with little or no protection against failure. It highlighted certain suppliers whose terms the user to a lifetime contract with, in return, only

promises of "best endeavour" support.

Computer users are apparently not only signing away their rights in contracts covering minimum periods of more than five years for inadequately defined services, but complaining of chronic inefficiencies when faults occur.

The spread of new independent maintenance companies and the growth of micro distributors have compounded the problems to the extent that there are calls for parliamentary action.

In the early days of computing, when the equipment was bought to be programmed by the customer's own staff, the maintenance contract was an

important schedule to the main contract.

As computer equipment over the years became more reliable and software houses took over the system building, the software contract assumed greater significance in that it concerned the delivery of working products within a timescale.

Maintenance contracts faded in importance until they became almost a formality overshadowed by the contracts for equipment and software purchase. The wheel has turned and maintenance contracts now demand as much attention as for those for hardware and software.

Continued on page 20, col 4.

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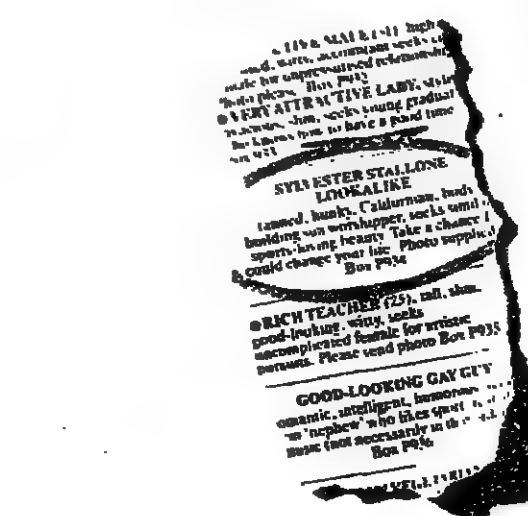
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## COMPUTER HORIZONS/2

## The need to read between the lines

By Maggie McLeary

It would be unrealistic to expect any software package to fulfil all of a company's business needs. But people do. They are quickly, or more often slowly, disappointed, when the product proves less elastic than the brochure implied, or the system less friendly than it appeared with the dealer's hands on the keyboard.

Much of the blame can be placed on media hype surrounding the "productivity" of spreadsheet, database and word processing programs for use on personal computers. But there is a world of difference between running a word processing programme and loading up a stock control system from scratch, especially when the latter involves adapting existing manual routines. That realization regenerated the customization business that most suppliers expected to have died out by the mid-1980s.

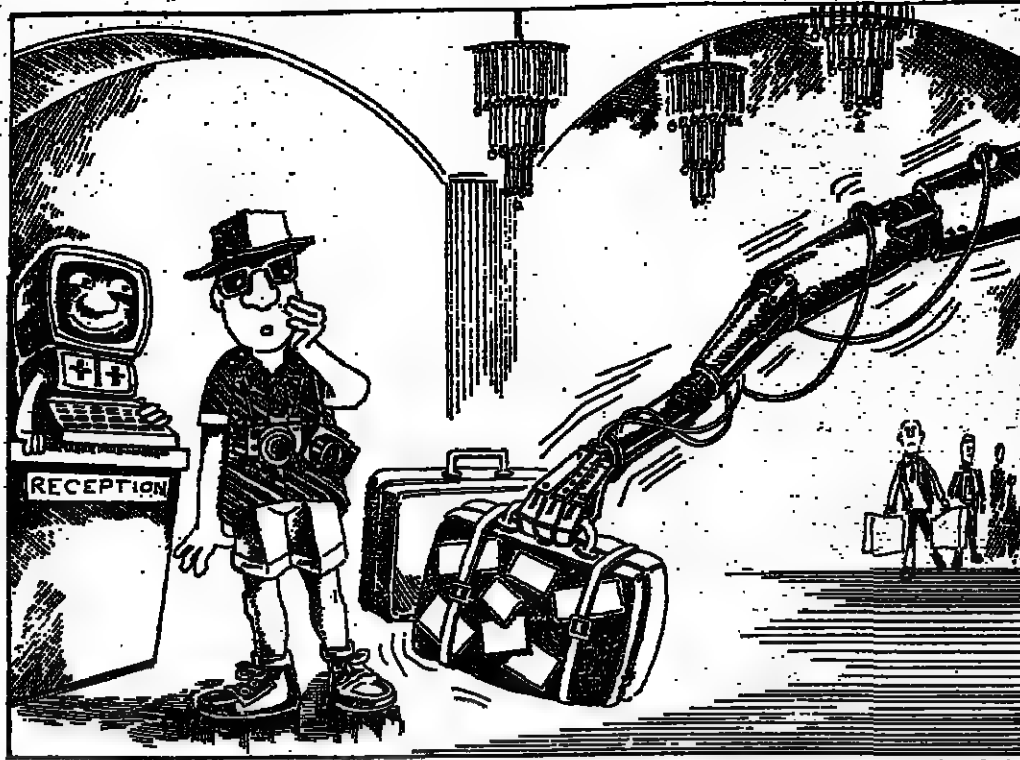
Setting up a computer system is never cheap, even in the micro area. Companies often underestimate the cost and effort involved, which may exceed the price of the system.

"To establish a database requires management to commit their business to acquire, to store and to verify information that can easily cost 50p per record; making a 50,000 record database worth something like £25,000. This is likely to be more than the value of a stand-alone micro and our software put together," said Peter Laurie, managing director of Southdata, whose company has supplied the Superfile package to more than 2,500 customers.

Most businesses, however, now have at least some experience of computers and are becoming more discerning and realistic about their expectations.

Thorn EMI subsidiary EPS Consultants supplies one of the more expensive financial planning packages, Micro-FCS, and has found that customers have started to take a long-term view in buying.

"A software package may appear to meet the needs of a novice user at a cursory glance but it is the more highly developed and fully supported products that win the loyalty of



customers in the long term. Buyers are beginning to understand that a software package costs a great deal more than its purchase price.

"If the executive time and data processing resources that are put into an application are measured within the total cost of getting the application running, and subsequently maintained, it will soon be realized that the initial purchase price is often minimal in the whole equation. Paying more for your initial investment is often a far better business decision," said Mary Short, marketing manager of EPS Consultants.

Paying more is something that a growing number of companies, either to obtain a tighter-fitting general business system or to acquire a package containing features unique to their industry or profession, are prepared to do.

Last year, British companies spent £600 million on packages; 65 per cent of this on systems software, and the remainder on applications. Of the remaining 25 per cent half was invested in wide ranging applications such

as accounting, and half on vertical market software, aimed at a specific industry.

But spending on in-house data processing staff (excluding micro installations) still came to £2,800 million, of which 35 per cent was spent on new developments, according to research by PA Consultants. So the package does not yet rule, and there is still room to be different if companies are prepared to pay the price.

Demand for bespoke software is generally considered to be declining, but companies in this field have never been busier. Wilkins Computer Systems, for example, has an order book for systems worth almost £3 million over the coming year. Wilkins said there has been a great resurgence of bespoke work because micros in particular had been presented as the panacea of software, and this was untrue.

In some industries or professions there is no choice but to buy a specialist product, or have a system specially written. The hotel industry is a good example of a "vertical" market sector whose needs in software

terms are complex and varied. This has proved a field in which software suppliers have had to be resilient to survive.

Just over a year ago, there were 27 companies in the field, today there are still about 23.

As a rule of thumb, how much businesses are prepared to spend on computing depends on how information intensive their industry is. Companies in the financial sector, for example, are prepared to put between 10-15 per cent of their turnover into computing, while those in manufacturing value it far lower, at 2 to 3 per cent of turnover, according to PA Consultants.

Despite the buoyancy of the non-standard business systems market, the number of customized products sold is likely to decrease in the future, said Mike Rappaport, development director of PA Computer and Telecommunications.

"In five to ten years time, there will not be the market for a highly-priced specialist package. Instead, there will be general suites of programmes, with tools to tailor them to specific needs," he said.

## Why reading the small print cuts risks

Continued from page 19

What warranties should a maintenance contract contain?

A close definition of the service to be provided with schedules describing the equipment covered and the time-scales for response and contractual periods are the framework of a successful contract.

It is the pre-agreement of the supplier's response to systems failures that is of prime interest

to the user besieged by angry and frustrated departments denied essential operational information.

The user must be satisfied that in the event of the equipment failing in part, then that part will be replaced if it cannot be repaired on site. In the event of a serious breakdown involving more than one part, the total system should be replaced without question or unnecessary delay.

Companies with computers astride their total operation cannot afford to wait for the replacement or repair of a part.

The maintenance contract should be referred to in the main contract, especially relating to system failure. The failure rate of computer systems is high enough to insist that there should be a penalty clause ensuring the return of all payments made for equipment, software and support should the

objectives set for the system not be met within an acceptable timescale.

Maintenance matters, and so do the contractual terms on which it is used. Until industry standards are adopted or enforced, the buyer should read the small print with his own protection in mind.

William Jacob is president of the Association of Computer Consultants.

## Robots with macho muscle

By Richard Pawsen

The viability of human-like robots, or androids, has come one step closer with the development of a remarkable new substance called Biometal. It will not help in the problem of creating an artificial brain, but it can equip robots with muscles as efficient as biological tissue.

Biometal—a trademark of the Japanese Toki Corporation—is the latest product of research into memory metal technology. Memory metals—properly known as shape memory alloys—exploit the unique property of certain crystalline structures to remember a physical shape.

No matter how much a section of memory metal is bent or distorted, the application of heat will restore it to its original shape.

Memory metals were first discovered in the 1960s and in common with lasers, they have been nicknamed as an "invention looking for a need." Most existing applications are somewhat mundane—from mechanisms for opening greenhouse windows when a certain temperature is reached, to steam-activated switches for electric kettles.

The common factor is that all these devices rely on external heating to generate the change in shape.

Biometal, which is an alloy of titanium and nickel, can be heated internally by means of an electric current. This opens up the possibility of direct control from a micro-computer, without any intervening mechanisms.

This has been graphically demonstrated by Hitachi, which has developed a robot hand featuring jointed digits and an opposing thumb. Like the original model, the muscles are located in the forearm and linked by tendons to the fingers.

Each muscle consists of a bundle of fine memory metal fibres—and arrangement that produces faster response than a single, thicker wire.

But why spend so much effort trying to make human geometry? Is there some metaphysical reason why this is the optimum design? The explanation is simple—most facets of our everyday environment, from the shape of book handles to the height of a chair, have been built to fit our anatomy. If we want robots to co-exist in that same environment, they must be similarly equipped.

"If one rejects magical claims and Biometal are very different. The latter is so tough that trying to cut it with a sharp knife will merely damage the blade.

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Also on pages 31 and 34

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## COMPUTER HORIZONS/3

## Re-write disc with a magic ingredient

By Peter Parton

The world's first erasable optical disc, to be announced tomorrow at the Comdex exhibition in Las Vegas, represents a considerable technological advance over the optical discs available which, although capable of storing up to 500,000 pages of conventional type, cannot be erased.

The new erasable disc, developed by the Xerox subsidiary Optidisc, is designed for use in office computer systems and should be incorporated into retail products by 1987. It will be able to store the equivalent of 125,000 typed pages on each side of the disc.

Applications include the storage of archive and other databases, holding software libraries and keeping files of high resolution graphics. The maximum capacity available on a removable disc is about 500 A4 sides of typing.

The system is the result of three years of development work at Optidisc, the US chemicals company 3M and an independent Palo Alto Research Centre in California. One major problem engineers had to overcome was to find material for the disc which combined the qualities needed for permanent uncorruptable data storage and quick selective erasure of stored data.

3M, which came up with this magic material, is understandably saying little about its contents. All it will say is that it is a "rare earth compound".

Information is stored as a series of spots polarized in one of two different directions corresponding to the 0's and 1's conventionally used to represent data in computer systems.

Information is read back from the disc by shining laser light on to it and measuring reflected light after it has passed through a polarizing filter. Depending on the direction of the magnetic polarization of the spot, the reflected light will vary in strength.

Data is erased by repeating the spots and using a magnetic field with reverse polarization to return them to their original state. Fresh data can then be rewritten on to the same disc area.

Another US company, Verbatim, is also planning an erasable disc. It will not be available until 1988 but will be a 3 1/2 inch version.

A number of Japanese companies are also developing their own erasable products. Matsushita is reported to have already spent 12 years and £400 million on the development of an erasable disc, but as yet no product has been announced.

No prices are likely to be announced for Optidisc's system at Comdex tomorrow but such systems are expected to cost about the same as the equivalent industry standard Winchester fixed disc systems.

## New light cast on screen hazards

By R. A. Weale

The computer terminal and its glowing screen is the logo of modern technology, a football with which the employer tries to score goals in efficiency, while the users sometimes counterattack to keep the jobs they see at risk.

Health is introduced as a weapon into this combat. Still relatively few people are concerned about the operators crouching over their work, or smokers polluting the air of those who like it clean. But a whole branch of ergonomics or work science has grown like ivy round visual display units (VDUs). There is sound advice on postures to adopt that would eliminate back-ache, and lighting levels to shed over the work area to ensure the visibility of the text on the screen and to avoid obnoxious glare reflections from its front.

This is right. What seems wrong is when that vociferous concern is confined to only those who use VDUs. This concentration on VDU users has led to the formation of another new industry which, insofar as it provides employment for people who manufacture harmless goods, ought to be welcomed.

The goods produced are various filters. The reasons why it is thought that filters are needed between the screen and

unlikely that light is the culprit. Does that text appear too fast? Is it hard to read?

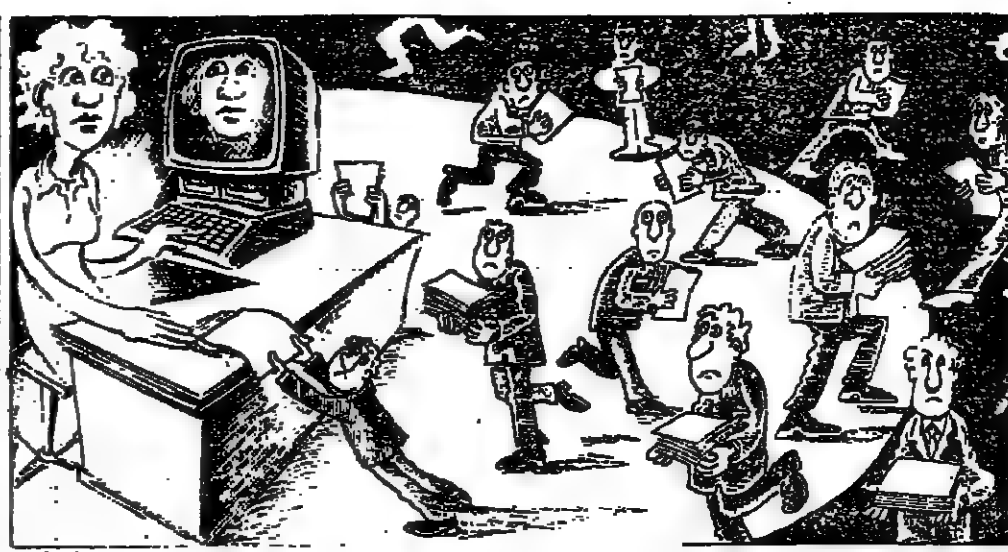
But, surely, filter manufacturers will protest, this has nothing to do with the goods we offer to protect VDU users from radiation hazards. Eye-strain may be psychological, they will say, but risks from rays are real.

There have been several detailed studies undertaken in about six different countries to find out how much of the potentially noxious X-rays and ultra-violet light is emitted by a variety of VDUs. They were sponsored by national, non-commercial bodies such as Britain's National Radiological Protection Board.

Even though the answer may be wrong, in every case it was the same. While the presence of traces of such radiations could sometimes be detected, their intensity was far too low to cause concern and much lower than in other appliances such as X-ray machines.

For example, the amount of X-rays is lower than that in our environment. But the evidence is ignored. No manufacturer of such filters publishes any objective test to substantiate its claims that (a) there is a risk and (b) that its wares offer any protection from it.

Professor Weale is the director of the Department of Visual Science at the University of London's Institute of Ophthalmology.



## The key to a man's world

By Anne Warden

Keyboard skills could be a passport to executive posts for many secretaries, allowing them to overtake word processor-shy managers, according to a London recruitment agency.

Senior staff, who may have their own computers, are likely to delegate tasks such as producing graphs or working out figures to secretaries rather than to junior executives because they know the business as well or better and are practised in new technology.

The agency says that secretaries, still mainly women, have been getting used to possibilities new machines are opening up, even as the old traditions persist of management, mostly male, staying

aloof from what are deemed office tasks.

That is the view of Mr Christopher Bryant, a specialist in office technology, who runs the agency, Julia Gray Appointments. Many men, it is suggested, fear a loss of their "macho" image if they are seen using a keyboard in the office, with its typing-pool associations, even though it is likely to be attached to a computer.

The new developments raise questions over pay and trade union membership, but appear also to be relieving the secretary's job of its stigma as a trap with little chance of progression to other posts. David Aspin, a director of a Glasgow property company, believes that preconceived atti-

tudes do not help. Companies in the United States, for example, were prepared to pay for talent, whereas salary scales in Britain were linked to the supposed status of the job. However he finds British office workers less inflexible than those in West Germany.

It seems not too far-fetched to see the clock turning back even as new technology turns it forward. Secretaries in the 17th century, for example, were relatively important. Their ranks included the poets John Donne, Andrew Marvell and John Milton. A reference of 1819 speaks of "quill-drivers turned secretaries to such and such a firm". Clearly the secretarial function was seen as one worthy of higher minds.

## Fifth generation is a step closer

By Ida White

Fifth generation computers that can "think" are now being searched for in the laboratories of the world's leading mainframe manufacturers.

The application of these computers could compress designing and engineering tasks from months to days. Possible uses include simulating wind tunnels, structural testing, long-range weather forecasts and the automatic translation of up to 60,000 words an hour.

The concept of artificial intelligence is almost as old as the abacus. But it is only now that the technology of the micro-chip has brought the possibility of the super-computer within sight. The race is on between Japan, and America to produce these mainframes and there should be no underestimating the effort the Japanese are putting into winning the race.

Tired of being classed as copiers rather than originators, they are making supreme efforts to become technological pioneers as well as supreme imitators.

An example of this endeavour can be seen in the development labs of Fujitsu, Japan's biggest manufacturer of mainframe computers and office automation equipment.

Fujitsu scientists have unveiled recently two developments which could give them an edge in producing the first

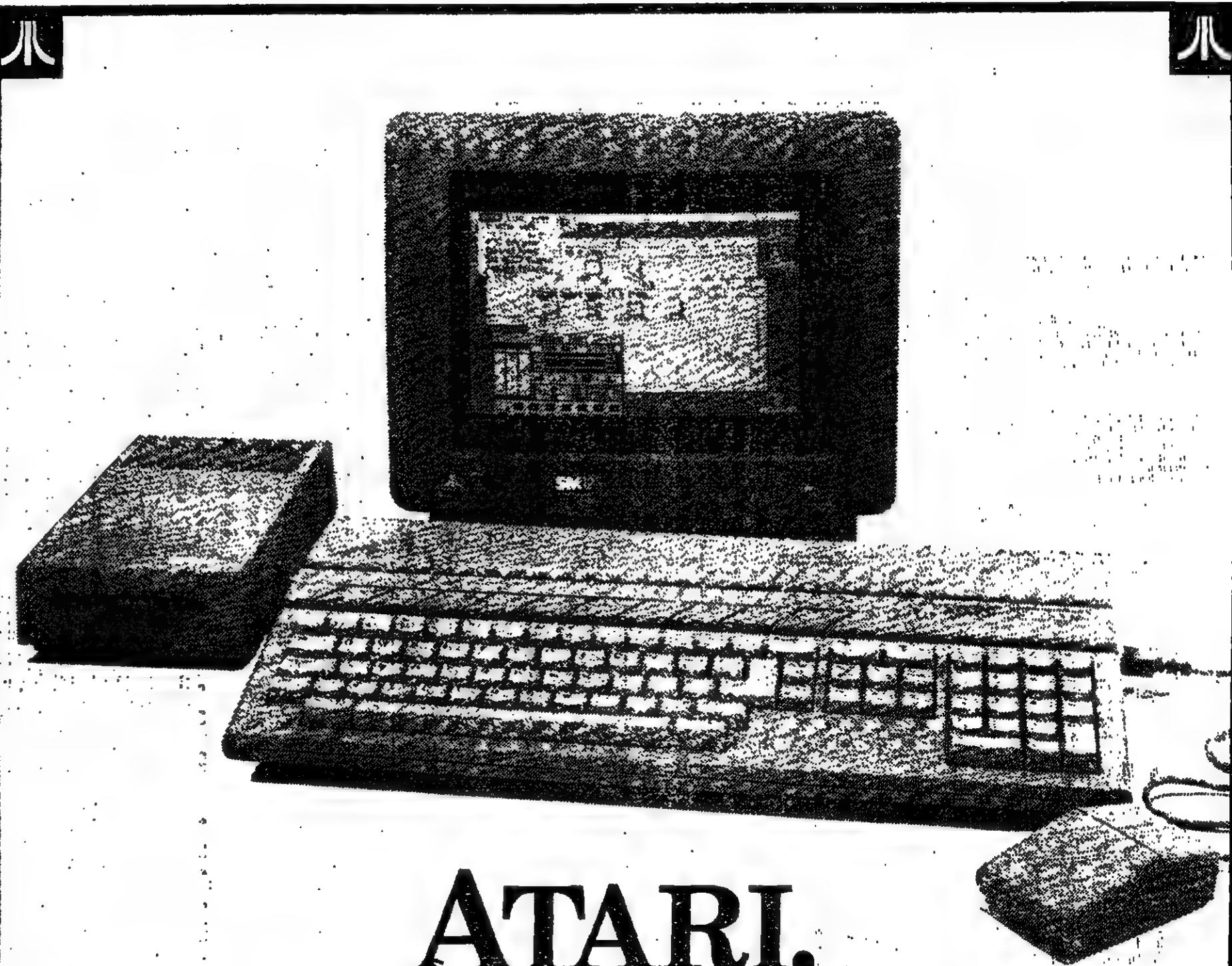
super computer capable of artificial intelligence. The first is a ceramic circuit board that can pack the bulk of about 30 conventional fibre glass printed circuit boards into a ceramic square no bigger than an ordinary bathroom tile.

This copper multilayer ceramic board not only gives a great advantage in terms of space saving. It can also handle a high-speed signal with almost no electrical loss. It makes them especially suitable for installation in high speed computers where the power to process millions of instructions a second is essential.

Fujitsu's other weapon in its fifth generation arsenal is a new semi-conductor technology that makes silicon seem snail-like. RHET stands for resonance tunnelling hot electron transfer. Simply, it means data can be flung around electrical circuits at a speed of one trillionth of a second.

This is about six times faster than the Josephson junction technique that can only operate in the rather untemperate climate of absolute zero and needs large quantities of liquid nitrogen present.

Such phenomenally high speed will be a pre-requisite of any fifth generation machine. At the heart will be chips containing more than one million components in a space not much larger than a thumbnail.



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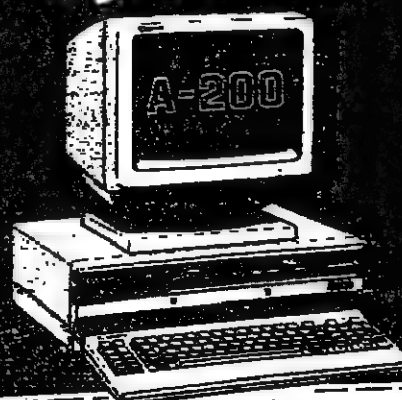
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# THE TIMES Portfolio

From your Portfolio card check your eight share price movements. Add them up to give you your overall total. Check this against the daily dividend figure published on this page.

If it matches you have won outright or a share of the total daily prize money stated. If you are a winner follow the claim procedure on the back of your card.

No.	Company	1985 High	1985 Low
<b>INDUSTRIALS A-D</b>			
1	Bevan (OF)	48	45
2	Cape Ind	45	42
3	Avon Rubber	42	39
4	Benson Clarke	39	36
5	Colson Gp	36	33
6	DPCE	33	30
7	Colson	30	27
8	Bullough	27	24
9	BTR	24	21
10	Bibby (J)	21	18
<b>ELECTRICALS</b>			
11	Cray Elect	18	15
12	Enrotherm	15	12
13	Dewdney & Mills	12	9
14	MK Elect	9	6
15	Uwtech	6	3
16	Electrocomponents	3	0
17	Int Signal & Control	0	0
18	Stanc Int'l	0	0
19	Electronic Machs	0	0
20	BHC	0	0
<b>INDUSTRIALS E-K</b>			
21	Fothergill & Harvey	0	0
22	Kennedy Scale	0	0
23	Margraves	0	0
24	Jardine Math	0	0
25	Gommie	0	0
26	Klein-E-Ze	0	0
27	Hepworth Ceramic	0	0
28	Fife Induslar	0	0
29	Hestair	0	0
30	Ferguson Ind	0	0
<b>BUILDING AND ROADS</b>			
31	Fiakon (John)	0	0
32	Laine (J)	0	0
33	RMC	0	0
34	Lawrence (Walter)	0	0
35	Lowell (Y)	0	0
36	Bredon & Cloud Hill	0	0
37	Magnet & South	0	0
38	Barratt Devs	0	0
39	Smart (J)	0	0
40	Arcliffe	0	0
Times Newspapers Limited Year Daily Total			

Weekly Dividend

Please make a note of your daily totals for the weekly dividend of £20,000 in Saturday's newspaper.

Day	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT	Weekly Total
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## BRITISH FUNDS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## SHORTS (Under Five Years)

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## FIVE TO FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## OVER FIFTEEN YEARS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDEX-LINKED

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## BREWERIES

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## BANKS DISCOUNT HP

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## ELECTRICALS

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS E-K

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS L-R

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS S-Z

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## INDUSTRIALS A-D

1985 High Low Stock Price Chg % P/E

## STOCK EXCHANGE PRICES

# Market still firm

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Nov 11. Dealings End, Nov 22. Contango Day, Nov 25. Settlement Day, Dec 2.

Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days.

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## TEMPUS

## Metal Box puts a polish on lacklustre figures

The Government Broker was out of his blocks in a flash yesterday and ran out the rump of his long tap - perhaps £50 million of Treasury 9½ per cent 1999 - almost before breakfast. The stock was sold at good prices for a change, and left the market waiting for Friday, if not before; few if any conventional taps are left on the shelf. But good PSBR figures, and a buoyant United States bond market failed to move gilt beyond ¼ point gain in longs.

## Metal Box

The Metal Box interim figures had a hint of "ticky-tacky" yesterday as the company tried to bolster its disappointing trading performance. Simply, the results did not equate with a business which has restructured and rationalized - itself to the tune of 17,000 job losses in the last four years and Metal Box had to resort to accounting gymnastics to make the position look brighter.

Pretax profits dipped from a restated £34.7 million to £31.2 million. However, the performance was flattered by a £3 million boost from a partial pension contributions holiday and a further £1.1 million benefit by switching to using average exchange rates for foreign currency translations. Without these factors, the results would have been even more lacking. There was little encouragement from the company on either the past or future trading performances. Once again the story was one of intense competition with the management's response being to make yet more massive provisions below the line.

Metal Box also produced the frightening statistic that if it had not laid off 17,000 workers in the last four years then its pretax profits would be reduced by £170 million on an annual basis. It is a reflection of the difficult markets in which the group operates that the emphasis is on reduction rather than improvement of profits.

The argument that Metal Box has grasped the nettle this year with further extraordinary provisions of £23.5 million in the first-half tend to wear a little thin when you realize that the group has been grasping the same nettle since 1981 without any appreciable pattern in fortunes.

No guarantees are given that the restructuring is over. The message seems to be that

nothing is sacred and neither product groups or geographical locations are safe from the new broom which is once again set to sweep through the organization.

It is fighting and positive talk, but it comes to naught if it cannot be translated into financial growth. Perhaps more worrying is that no one at Metal Box seems too certain about where the growth will come from. Too much emphasis has been placed on rationalization benefits.

Certainly, the prospects for the group's existing trading fortunes look bleak. Intense competition seems to be the main problem and the best that can be hoped for is that Metal Box holds its own in the second half.

The shares closed down 22p at 526p and recognize that there is not an awful lot to go for in the short term. This is not the time to be heavy in Metal Box.

## Wolsley-Hughes

Wolsley-Hughes is taking a lot in trust with its £55 million acquisition of Carolina Builders Corporation. First, Wolsley-Hughes must trust that there are no skeletons in the cupboard of Carolina Builders after five years of unaudited accounts there. Second, it must trust that the American house-building cycle still has some steam left in it. Wolsley-Hughes management's natural exuberance about the deal is understandable, but it seemed slightly overdone. There was a suspicion that the seller was a little too willing.

In theory the deal looks quite good for Wolsley-Hughes. Carolina Builders' chain will run parallel to its operations in the "sunshine belt" and offers a well-established toe-hold in what is still an important market. However, there is little natural synergy from the takeover and if Wolsley-Hughes is to expand the chain it will require substantial capital investment.

Set against that, Carolina Builders has a good, albeit unaudited, profit record. Pretax profits have risen from \$2.9 million (£2.03 million) to \$11.1 million in four years and in the six months to June 30 were \$7.1 million (£5.1 million). Net assets at June 30 were \$25.9 million, a third of the price Wolsley-Hughes is paying. However, included in those net assets are secured loans to

customers of \$38 million. That is quite a commitment to the American house-building industry.

Wolsley-Hughes is financing the deal through a vendor placing. This runs contrary to the group's stated intention of raising equity finance through rights issues, but the benefits of merger accounting, which a vendor placing permits are, it seems, sufficient to overrule this bold principle.

It leaves the Wolsley-Hughes balance sheet as firm as ever and, with no dilution resulting from the deal, shareholders have little to complain about on that front. Its shares closed up 5p at 510p.

But this reflects more the ease with which the placing to finance the deal was carried out than a vote of confidence in a deal which still has a lot to prove.

## Barker &amp; Dobson

The clutch of announcements from the troubled confectionery group, Barker & Dobson, yesterday were interpreted as marginally favourable overall and the shares gained ¼p to 12p.

The £4.9 million acquisition of the marmalade maker, James Keiller, will add a new production plant and Barker will be able to sell Keiller's strong brands through its more developed sales network.

The commissioning of new equipment will, however, mean Keiller will have made a loss in the year to October 31, against a pretax profit of £107,000 in 1984.

The £5.2 million net rights issue is needed, partly to fund Keiller and partly to pay back £2.73 million to Martin the Newscaster, which bought Barker's 150 Lewis Meeson newsagents shops in June.

Far higher losses than expected at Lewis has reduced the net asset basis on which the purchase formula was based, making the £7.5 million deposit paid by Martin far too high.

Trading losses at Lewis mushroomed to £5.9 million in the 29 weeks to July 19, against a previous profit of £749,000.

The Lewis losses are now behind Barker and Mr John Fletcher, the new managing director, will be concentrating on reducing the cost base and increasing sales in the traditional sweets business.

The confectionery side's losses also increased in the first-half, so Mr Fletcher certainly has his work cut out.

Mr R. C. Clarke, chairman, Mr J. Blyth, Mr A. G. Clark, group financial controller, and Mr D. R. J. Stewart, group secretary.

Smith Kline & French Laboratories: Mr Robert Mansfield has joined as director for new products development.

Unilever: Mr E. W. Harrison has been made head of the computing and communications group.

IBT Dublin: Mr Alan Giles has been appointed managing director.

North: Thomas Gas Mr Brian Izard had been appointed director of corporate planning and management services.

## Bid talk lifts BHS shares to peak

By Derek Pain and Cliff Feltham

British Home Stores' shares shot up to a peak in the stock market yesterday as speculation mounted that it will be the next high street takeover target.

Mr Jim Power, deputy managing director, admitted his bid defences had been in place for sometime. "A substantial business like ours has to be arrogant to assume it doesn't need some defence mechanism. It is our responsibility to ensure that if we are set about we are in a position to do everything possible for our shareholders."

The shares jumped 14p at one stage to a best ever 352p where the chain is valued at around £720 million before

BHS. There is no smoke without fire and something is clearly going on but the sharp rise in the price is likely to send people back to ground for a time.

A bright start was clouded by the sudden appearance of determined profit-takers and ripples of disappointment with the Metal Box profits. But despite a midday dip prices perked up in late trading.

The FT-SE share index, which finished at a closing peak, started up 5.9 points, retreated to show a 2.2 points decline in the early afternoon but finished at 1,405.1 points, up 1.2 points.

Government stocks improved by up to ½p helped by the public sector borrowing requirement figures and the exhaustion of the Treasury 9½ per cent 1999 "tap".

Oils were among the best performers, still helped by firmer crude prices. British Petroleum rose 15p to 585p at one time. Its third quarter results are expected on Thursday.

Cable & Wireless, with interim figures today, improved 5p to 635p. The group is expected to produce pretax profits of about £135 million against £109 million.

The figures will be scanned for clues about the C & W share sale which is expected next month. The sale is expected to raise about £900 million.

Courtauld, the textile group which is also reporting interim results, was hit by worries that profits will not come up to best

expectations and shares slipped 4p to 163p.

Breweries were in the limelight with Elders producing its formal offer for Allied-Lyons, down 1p at 283p, and Scottish and Newcastle Breweries rolling out its £125 million offer for

Matthew Brown, the Blackburn brewery, Scottish, which already owned 14.9 per cent of Matthew Brown, picked up nearly 2.5 per cent more of the company in the market.

Matthew Brown shares rose 2p to 542p and Scottish eased 5p to 171p.

Mercury Securities, the financial conglomerate exchanging cross words with Mr Saul

Lucas Industries eased 2p to 468p yesterday although Mr Bill Troup, analyst at W Greenwell & Co, the broker, predicts current year profits of £100 million with £130 million next year. In its last year Lucas made £57.8 million.

Steinberg, the American financier, rose a further 15p to 768p. Akroyd & Smithers, the jobbers where Mr Steinberg has acquired 100,000 shares, was 10p better at 570p.

Suggestions that it may be time to consider buying electricals ignited a flurry in the sector.

STC was 4p better at 86p, Amstrad rose 9p to 167p on upgraded profit estimates, with Acron and Apricot showing 7p and 10p gains respectively.

Confirmation of a German takeover of the British

acquisition helped Electrocom

ponents to put on 3p at 363p. World of Leather made a polished debut to the USM at 151p against the issue price of 128p.

The leisure group Brent Walker held steady at 123p on confirmation of its plans to develop Brighton Marina with the Dee Corporation taking space for a seven acre superstore. However, the shares are still trailing behind their 130p launch price.

Elsewhere, sentiments improved at Barratt Developments, up 4p to 118p and close to a year's high. Not so long ago the shares were languishing at 66p.

There was a 7p rise at 220p in the price of the Lancashire based printing and graphics company Wolstenholme Rink. The company is backing an American idea for turning out coloured copies of photocopies but one broker was advising caution at current levels until there is more evidence of success.

Britannia Arrow Holdings, the finance group, issued its expected rejection of the Guinness Peat offer. The shares were unchanged at 146p.

Reorganization proposals helped Johnson & Firth Brown, the specialist engineer, improved 5p to 29p. Geveor Tin relinquished 7p to 87p on the tin crisis.

Extel, the financial information group, gave up 15p to 350p ahead of interim figures due on Thursday. British

Printing & Communications Corporation eased 5p to 181p.

Gratten the mail order company, held steady at 368p after an £850,000 deal to acquire a chain of 13 discount stores called Multisaver in the north of England.

Elsewhere in the sector, Freemans was up 4p at 372p while Empire Stores slipped 2p at 150p.

International City Holdings, The money broker which came to market last week, continued to perform disappointingly. The shares, sold at 190p, were at one time down to 180p. They finished at 188p, down 3p on the day.

Full voting shares of Aquascutum Group, the clothing business, have climbed 50p to 155p in a week as take over speculation has mounted. But the shareholdings associated with Mr Gerald Abrahams, chairman, would appear to be strong enough to see off any unwanted bidder.

Wolsley-Hughes, the heating and plumbing equipment group, closed 5p higher at 510p. To pay for the company's acquisition of Carolina Builders Corporation 11 million shares were placed at 570p.

Woodhouse & Rixson (Holdings), the forgemaster, gained 4½p to 45½p on a tip sheet recommendation. Ashley Industrial Trust, where an acquisition is expected soon, jumped 11p to 61p, a new peak.

Insurance were dull although Pearl Assurance improved 10p to 1,388p on the sale of its Monarch Insurance Co of Ohio.

Trading was active on the London traded options market yesterday with more than 16,000 bargains undertaken. Lonrho was the most heavily traded company counter with 1,784 deals. British Petroleum, British Telecom and Consolidated Gold Fields were also above 1,000. The SE Index recorded nearly 2,900 bargains.

## COMPANY NEWS

● BUSH RADIO: For the year to Aug 31, with figures in £000, turnover was 9,852 (£3,321), while the pretax profit was 1,156 (£333). Earnings per share were 7.4p (5.3p). A first and final dividend of 1.2p (1p) is being paid.

● PEARL ASSURANCE: The company is launching a new subsidiary, Hallmark Insurance, to service the non-life broker market. It will start writing business from Jan 1.

● SUNLIGHT SERVICE GROUP: Through its subsidiary, Security Arrangements, the company has purchased Custodian Security, for an initial consideration of £4.35 million.

● DIPLOMA: For the year to Sept 30, with figures in millions of pounds, turnover was 92.3 (£9.2), while the pretax profit was 15.5 (£6.3). Earnings per share were 15.9p (15.3p). A final dividend of 4p (3.75p) is being paid on Jan 6, making a total of 5.25p (5p).

● UNITED SPRING & STEEL: For the year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 29,438 (£24,810), while the pretax profit was 652 (£275). Earnings per share were 6.85p (£2.21p). A final dividend of 1.3p (nil) is being paid, making a total of 1.5p (nil).

● SEINDON PRIVATE HOSPITALS: For the year to July 31, with figures in £000, turnover was 1,350 (£1,011), while the pretax loss was 51 (£108, 136). Earnings per share were 3.6p (loss, 10.1p).

● Trading was active on the London traded options market yesterday with more than 16,000 bargains undertaken. Lonrho was the most heavily traded company counter with 1,784 deals. British Petroleum, British Telecom and Consolidated Gold Fields were also above 1,000. The SE Index recorded nearly 2,900 bargains.

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CBI CONFERENCE

City attacked

Marketing campaign

Search for image

Campaign to raise marketing standards

In a critical look at the state of British management and marketing performance, conference decided to launch a national campaign to motivate chief executives to raise the quality of marketing of their firms to levels achieved by the most successful UK and international businesses.

Resolutions were also carried calling on companies to take steps to ensure that managers improved their professionalism, and to pay more attention to product quality and selling.

The CBI "Harrogate marketing initiative" will last through Industry Year 1986. Mr Ralph Halpern, chairman of the marketing and consumer affairs committee and chairman and chief executive of the Burton Group, said that chief executives throughout the country would be invited to seminars on marketing, limited to 25 at a time.

The need to concentrate on product quality and selling was emphasized by Mr Alf Gooding, of Gooding Group Ltd, who is chairman of CBI Wales. "Go out and sell Britain" was his message. "If that is good enough for the Prince and Princess of Wales, why is it not good enough for the rest of us?" he said.

A resolution calling on members to give the lead in implementing the two-year Youth Training Scheme was also carried. Mr David Cohen, of the British Association of Professional Hairdressing Employers, called for more flexibility in the scheme so that it was tailored to individual sectors of industry and the skills they needed.

Opposition to further reductions in spending on higher education was expressed in a motion successfully moved by Sir Adrian Cadbury, of Cadbury Schweppes, who is chancellor of Aston University.

Today's debates

Conference will consider today the changing role of government, local and national. The subjects covered will be rates, on a motion opposing the introduction of a uniform business rate, support for exports, infrastructure, interest rates and pensions. Sir James Cleminson, the president, will make the closing speech.

'Nowt for nowt' policy on pay rises urged

Labour costs 'Achilles heel', Beckett says

Reports by Alan Wood, Stephen Goodwin, and Amanda Haigh

Labour costs were Britain's Achilles heel, Sir Terence Beckett, director general, said in his opening address. The unearned annual increase in pay must be stopped, he said.

"We are in Yorkshire, but the whole country needs to say it here: 'You should pay nowt for nowt, from here on out'."

The CBI had forecast that the rate of inflation would fall to 3.5 per cent by mid-1986, he said. "We have a unique window of opportunity to get pay settlements down in 1986 when inflation is as low as this. If we blow the opportunity, it may not come again for a very long time."

Excessive pay settlements would undoubtedly mean that inflation could not be held at 3.5 per cent for long. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's fallback was to control inflation by putting up interest rates to force up the value of the pound. Getting pay settlements down could be a much, much better solution.

On jobs, the latest CBI survey on attitudes, published on Sunday, confirmed a great willingness to make some "sacrifice" if it would reduce unemployment. This had a higher priority than general tax cuts, he said.

Sir Terence said that he believed British recovery would be successful, but it was not an automatic process. It depended on enterprise, leadership and effective management. "Industry Year" next year, in which they must "change to succeed", was a good preparation for it.

The central problem was how to combine real growth with low inflation. "If we could successfully sustain growth all of our other difficulties would be solved. I believe we could crack the problem in the next 12 months," Sir Terence said.

British costs were all wrong. In the economy as a whole, labour costs amounted to 75 per cent of total costs. "We are paying ourselves increases that are completely out of line with those paid in West Germany, Japan and America. Our productivity improvements, which are spectacular in some cases, are, on average, no better than those being achieved over there. "If we go on this way, more export markets will be



Sir Terence Beckett speaking at Harrogate yesterday.

us, then our manufacturing base will be further eaten away and the jobsless total will rise." They could continue to argue with the Chancellor that he should lower interest rates and get a more competitive value for the pound, particularly against the West German mark, but salvation was to some extent in their own hands. If they got their pay increases down, the case for lower interest rates would be even more overwhelming.

The upward pressures on pay increases had never been lower. People had never been less inclined to strike. They knew that in today's economic climate there might not be a job to come back to.

On the much vaunted argument that there should be some reward for past sacrifices, the brutal truth was that many of those who had been out of work, Sir Terence said. An essential component in the revolution in their thinking involved in Change to Succeed was the complete elimination of pay increases that were not related to achieved increases in the output of goods or services - achieved increases, not ill-defined aspirations. Those increases in output must be discounted for increases in investment and managerial effectiveness.

'Salvation in our own hands' "If we are concerned for the future of our companies in an increasingly difficult and competitive world, the unearned annual increase on pay must be stopped. Above all, if we are sincere in our compassion for the unemployed, the unearned increase in pay must be stopped. It is a kindness to the unemployed, and those who might join their ranks in future, to say 'no' to unearned increases."

"We cannot blame the trade unions for forcing the pace," he said. "Less than one in three in the private sector are unionized. We still pay far too much attention to a going rate of 5, 6, 7 per cent. Therein lies the inertia in our thinking."

and above this is to make perhaps a 4 per cent improvement in its costs.

"A swing of ten times this in export revenue of 40 per cent in six months, because of exchange rate instability, results in unmanageable uncertainty. And it inevitably generates a 'batten-down-the-hatches' mentality rather than a policy of expansion," Sir Terence said.

For this reason, the CBI council advocated joining the exchange rate mechanism of the European Monetary System. This would give business a more dependable basis on which to sell into European markets, and more obvious and immediate discipline on pay.

Recovery not an automatic process

In the CBI's consultations, employers would like to see general tax cuts in future, but right now most of them would prefer some of the money available in the fiscal adjustment to be spent on more infrastructure and specific projects to help the unemployed.

Increased infrastructure spending would not only create jobs in the building and construction industries straight away, but would lower the costs of transport and services, which would, in turn, improve Britain's international competitiveness and provide more real jobs in the long run as well. The CBI naturally welcomed the Government's change of tone.

Productivity was strikingly better than it was. Strikes were negligible. The miners' strike since 1926, had been decisively won. Employers had had too many deficits in the last 40 years. The miners had got the message - productivity in the pits was soaring.

"People are looking for leadership. For the first time in 20 or 30 years, we have a chance to give them that lead. We must now be prepared to rise to that challenge. What we do will be vital for this country's future," Sir Terence said.

Conference carried by a large majority a resolution urging fellow workers to recognize "that nobody owes us a living; that we have no right to expect annual wage increases; and that wage increases cannot be expected to match or exceed inflation as a matter of course". In spite of a complaint by one speaker that this was another drab instruction to the employed sector.

Action to curb City's 'worst excesses'

A call for action to curb "the worst excesses of the City" drew applause from industrialists.

Mr Colin Perry, chairman and managing director of the Birmingham Mint, told delegates that the conditions created by the City were not those in which a strategy for industrial development stood much chance.

Mr Perry moved a motion viewing with deep concern Britain's large and growing trade deficit in manufactured goods. However a minority of delegates voted against the motion's call of industry jointly with the Government to develop a strategic framework for "strengthening the worldwide competitiveness of British companies".

Mr Alan O'Hara, chairman of Colt International, said that if that was what delegates really wanted they should vote Labour.

Mr Perry, in his attack on the City, said that British companies were exposed to a world in which it seemed only short-term considerations had priority, takeover fever ruled and industrial synergy came a poor second to a fat wallet.

"This threatens to get even worse after next year's big bang in the stock market," Mr Perry, who chairs the Confederation's West Midlands region, said.

"Every day life in public

company boardrooms will become full of guesswork, arbitrage, consortium bids, junk bonds, and poison pills. Indeed it is already happening."

Mr O'Hara urged the conference to "have nothing whatsoever to do with this frightening and dangerous resolution."

He said that he did not know what was meant by a strategic framework. "It seems to me like another national plan, complete with the name of George Brown."

What industrialists wanted was a little encouragement and the minimum of regulation. "We want the lowest inflation rates, and the lowest taxes consistent with still lower inflation coupled with stable exchange rates. I believe we can look after our own competitiveness without inviting the Government to do the job for us."

The debate on competitiveness in manufacturing formed part of a conference session entitled Management for Change. Setting the scene for the session, Sir Austin Porter, chairman of British Aerospace and also of the Confederation's industrial performance steering group, said that the responsibility for responding to the challenge of growth and for improving the competitiveness of British industry rested firmly and squarely on management shoulders.

New image for wealth creators

Delegates were unanimous in the belief that industry needs to improve its smoky image and make itself more attractive to school-leavers and graduates.

Mr David Nicholson, chairman of Scottish and Newcastle Breweries and vice-president of the confederation, said they had to change the understanding and the value which British society placed on industry.

"Successive attitude surveys show the wealth creators are ranked behind those careers that seem to meet social needs and cost money to do so."

The brewery chairman moved a resolution on Industry Year 1986 which stated: "The country is nothing without industry. Industry Year will be nothing without us." It was carried unanimously.

Defeat for industrial laws call

A call to the Government to produce "more industrial relations legislation" put forward by London regional council, was overwhelmingly rejected.

Mr Roger Farrance, of the Electricity Council, opposing the resolution, said that the CBI should get up some suggestions to make the laws work better, rather than trying to get more legislation. "The law is the job of management."

Instead, delegates unanimously carried resolution also from London, congratulating the Government on its success in introducing legislation which had prompted realistic attitudes in industrial relations.

Arms factories fit for sell-off battle

By Teresa Poole

Mr Bryan Basset, chairman of the Royal Ordnance Factories which is due to be privatized next June, says a lot of "quite intelligent" people have asked him how well the maps are doing.

It could be tempting for him to make the most of the confusion between Royal Ordnance and the Ordnance Survey maps. There is no connection, but if a company seriously wants to appeal to private investors, maps are probably a better bet than guns, tanks, ammunition and explosives.

Despite the slightly confusing name, ROF will offer investors the first chance to buy shares in a British company purely concerned with arms manufacture.

"We believe we're unique in the world in that we will be an undiversified, vertically integrated, defence company," Mr Basset said, although he has long-term plans to diversify.

ROF's history dates back to 1560 when the Royal Powder Mill was founded at Waltham Abbey, Essex. Its heyday was

during the Second World War when 350,000 people were employed at 44 factories. More peaceful times, together with recent cost cutting, has reduced this to 16 sites and 18,000 staff.

ROF began to emerge from under the wing of the Ministry of Defence last year in preparation for becoming a public limited company at the beginning of 1985. In many ways it is this rather than the actual privatization which is likely to mark a long-term change.

ROF is not one among many. It has had to take over direct control of its sales, marketing and research from the MoD and, with the increased emphasis on competitive tendering for defence contracts, ROF has plunged into a cut-throat commercial world.

ROF has learnt some bitter lessons this year. It has lost two large MoD orders to rival companies. Vickers scooped the contract for armoured recovery vehicles, while another company took the Rarden cannon order.

At a time when British

defence spending is set to fall in real terms, ROF looks potentially vulnerable with more than 80 per cent of sales going to the MoD.

Mr William Meaking, ROF's chief executive, said: "We recognize that with the present workforce and capacity we need more orders."

Part of the answer is to build up exports. In the late 1970s more than half ROF's turnover went abroad. Then came the Iranian revolution in 1979 and overnight £1 billion worth of orders from Iran for battle tanks were cancelled.

But ROF is no longer so dependent on any one country: it has built up sales to the US and is now breaking into the Far East market. A £350 million battle tank contract with Saudi Arabia is also being negotiated.

ROF's privatization will for the first time allow the company to diversify away from the defence business. Oil services and explosives are two possibilities under consideration. Under government ownership, ROF has maintained a high

level of spare capacity for use in times of war.

Mr Basset said: "If we are to retain any spare capacity, we will have to seek other business which will fit." He would also like the cost of retaining any extra capacity to be reflected in the prices negotiated in future with the MoD.

The company is expected to be sold for around £200 million but the final sum will depend on the 1985 results. For the nine months to January 1 of this year, ROF managed a profit of only £633,000 on turnover of £319 million because of heavy reorganization costs. For 1985 City analysts are looking for £30 million pretax, rising to £40 million next year.

ROF has always looked like one of the more difficult privatizations but the Government appears determined to sell it next year. Many of the changes to the company will not produce results until after privatization and, in its haste to privatize, the Government is probably sacrificing a higher price.

Legal hitch in action against accountant

By Ian Griffiths

The Government may be forced to amend or even abandon its £270 million (£190 million) US law suit against the accountant, Arthur Andersen, over its work on DeLorean, the failed company, after the discovery of an obscure legal provision which could render futile the pursuit of triple damages.

Lawyers in London are trying to assess how the little-used provision, contained in the Protection of Trading Interests Act 1980, would apply to the Andersen case.

It was introduced to discourage British companies from suing each other in foreign courts in to seek greater damages. It renders multiple damages unenforceable in British courts and gives companies the right to reclaim through British courts the multiple element any damages awarded and paid in a foreign court.

There is still great uncertainty over the interpretation of the provisions, but it could result in the Government winning the case in the US only to find that it had to repay two-thirds of them in Britain.

The Government's action was brought by the Northern Ireland Department of Economic Development, and has aroused disquiet with its use of the Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organizations (RICO) provisions in some parts of the law suit in order to allow it to claim treble damages.

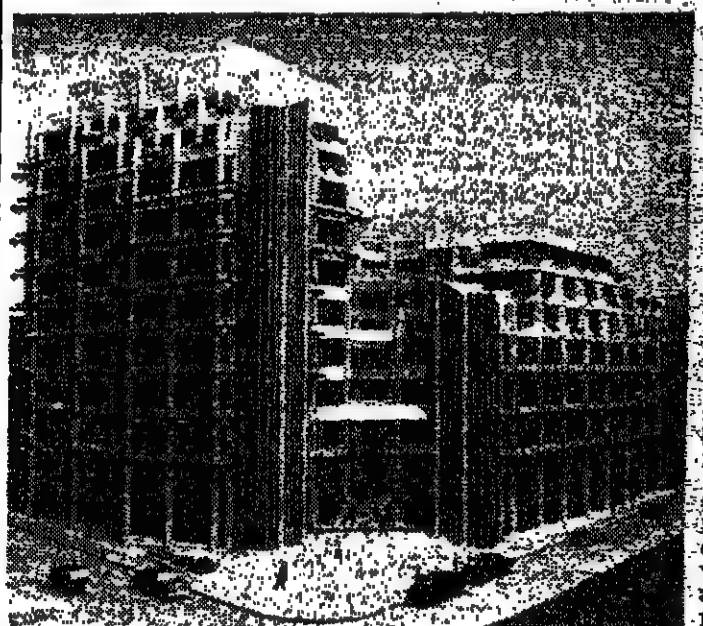
A spokesman for the Northern Ireland Department said that the action was still being pursued in the US, but he could not comment on the discovery of the legal provisions.

Meanwhile, the Treasury is understood to have had a series of meetings with Arthur Andersen, although it is unclear whether these were to discuss the termination of the legal action, or to consider future business relationships between the accountancy firm and the Government.

Andersen is not being offered any government audit work during the case, although this does not preclude it from carrying out consultancy work.

The Government is also suing Andersen in Northern Ireland and a parallel writ from DeLorean's liquidators has been issued, but not yet served. Statement of claim is being formulated at the moment, and liquidators writ is expected to be served in the next few months.

New European HQ for Merrill Lynch



COMPANY NEWS

● BRENT WALKER HOLDINGS: The company has announced a public offering of 1 million shares of common stock priced at \$114 per share. The net proceeds from the sale will be used to finance the repurchase of 100,000 shares of the company's series E preferred stock.

● CONCENTRIC: For the year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was \$5,760 (\$1,460), while the pretax profit loss was 2,331 (1,624). Earnings per share were 7.45p (6.26p). A final dividend of 2.35p (2.21p) is being paid on Jan 15, making a total of 3.7p (3.48p).

● BARTON TRANSPORT: For the year to September 28, with figures in £000, turnover was 1,332 (797), while the gross profit was 1,382 (1,438). Earnings per share were 40.52p (38.32). A dividend of 18p (16p) is being paid on deferred.

● AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND BANKING: Consolidated pretax operating profits rose from Aus \$528.39 million to Aus \$586.48 million (about £278 million) in the year to Sept 30. The total dividend is being raised from 30 to 31 cents a share. The bank is raising Aus \$254 million (about £120 million) by a one-for-five rights issue at Aus \$2.75 a share.

● CPU COMPUTERS: For the 53 weeks to July 5 with figures in £000, turnover was 17,594 (22,878). The pretax loss was 247 (1,916). No dividend (1.4p) is being paid.

● DWK GROUP: The group is holding an extraordinary meeting on Tuesday to approve the issue of £750,000 8 per cent convertible secured loan stock 1991 to Dreyton Consolidated Trust.

● HARGREAVES GROUP: The company has bought Chemical Vessel Services, the parent company of a group engaged in specialist industrial services and pneumatic materials handling within Britain.

● MITEL CORP: The company has announced the restructuring of its worldwide PAV operations from regionally managed business units to a functional organization. The changes will result in a strengthening of Mitel's packaging position.

● DELVY PACKAGING: For the half-year to August 31 with figures in £000, turnover was 2,267 (1,856), while the pretax loss was 70 (35). Losses per share were 1.02p (loss 1.76p). An interim dividend of 1p (same) is being paid.

● CAPITAL GEARING TRUST: Results for the half year to October 5, 1985, are anticipated. The dividend recommended for the year to April 5, 1986 will not be less than the dividend for the year to April 5, 1985. Dividends and interest received £36,263 (£35,672). Pretax loss £5,242 (loss £4,751). Loss per share 0.24p (0.23p).

● HARTWELL GROUP: For the half-year to August 31 with figures in £000, turnover was 131,910 (109,830), while the pretax profit was 2,717 (£1,111). Earnings per share were 4.47p (4.21p). An interim dividend of 0.88p is being paid on Jan 31.

● AMAL FINANCIAL INVESTMENT: For the half-year to September 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 179,804 (£75,533), while the pretax profit was 34,440 (£9,141). Earnings per share were 0.21p (0.21p). No interim dividend is being paid.

● ABERDEEN AMERICAN PETROLEUM: The company is to buy G and D Energy, a US oilfield of G and D Energy. Gill was recently acquired by Daigley. The price will be £4.75 million, to be satisfied by 4.75 million Aberdeen ordinary shares - 40 per cent of Aberdeen's capital after the deal.

● HAMPTON TRUST: The trust is to buy the freehold interest in Albert Embankment, London, SE1, for £7.4 million.

● ELECTROCOMPONENTS: The company has bought Retron of Göttingen, West Germany, for 23.5 million marks (£2.5 million) in cash. Retron is a specialist distributor of electromechanical components.

● ASSOCIATED BRITISH ENGINEERING: For the half-year to Sept 30, with figures in £000, turnover was 13,007 (16,712), while the pretax profit was 270 (loss 915). Earnings p share were 0.56p (3.33p loss).

EXPERT SYSTEMS: HOW TO START SENSIBLY IN BUSINESS APPLICATIONS

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At their 5th Annual Conference, ES85, the British Computer Society's Specialist Group on Expert Systems is holding a one-day Tutorial for business managers, aimed at providing practical guidelines for the successful exploitation of this new technology.

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Attendees at this Tutorial are entitled to visit the Exhibition (30 manufacturers software houses and consultants are expected). They may also choose to participate in the full Conference (about 350 companies attended in 1984).

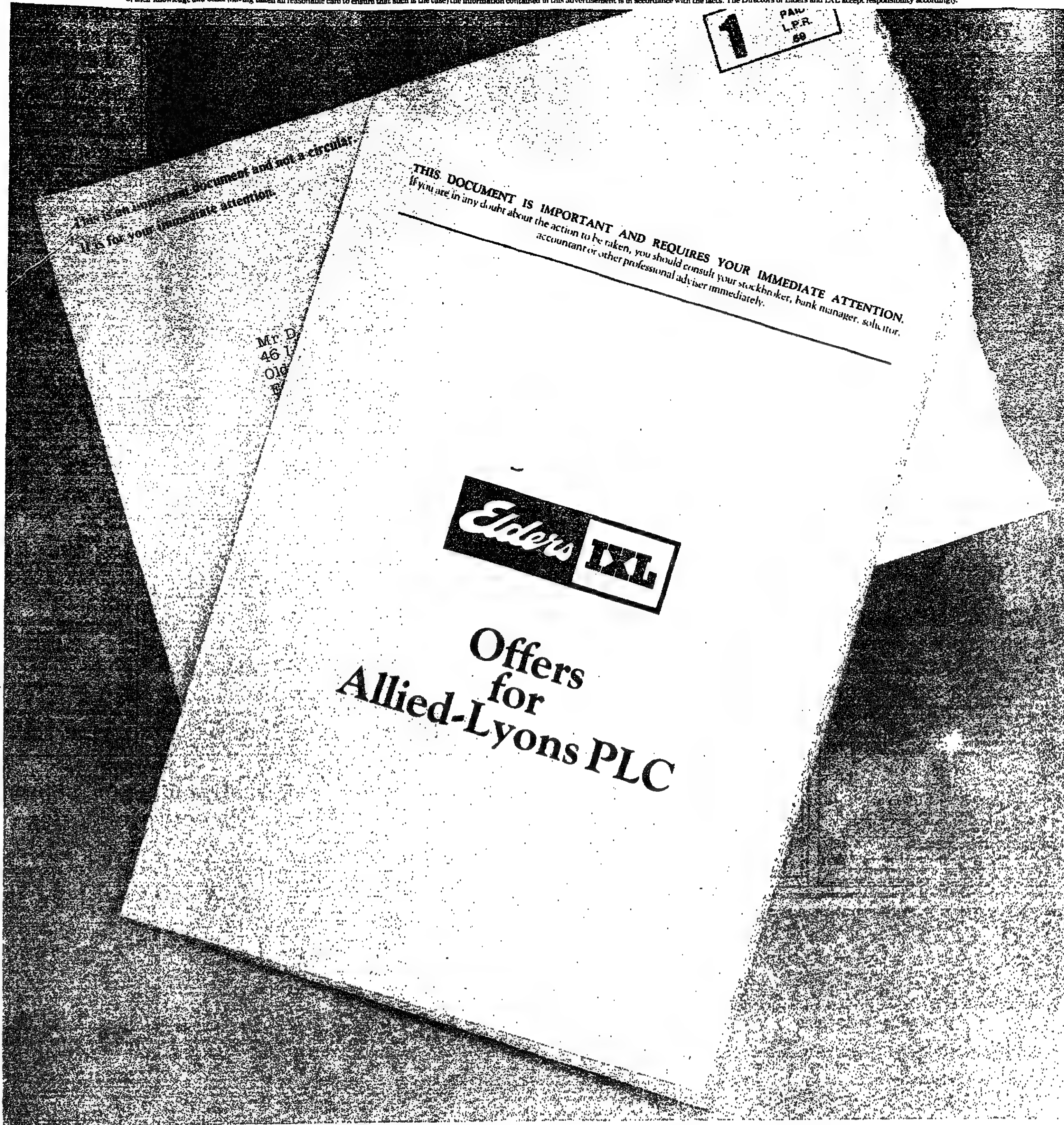
ES85 is at the University of Warwick, 16-19th December, 1985, the Tutorial being on the 16th.

For a registration form and more details contact:  
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The British Computer Society  
13 Mansfield Street  
London W1M 0BP  
01-637 0471

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# Lucky for some.

74,000 people were lucky enough to have one of these through their letter-box this morning.

It's IXL's offer for their Allied-Lyons shares. 255p per ordinary share is a substantial increase over the market value prior to press speculation about the bid.

What will happen to Allied when the bid succeeds?

Elders intends to invest to improve Allied-Lyons drinks brands. That, in turn, should benefit both employees and customers and stimulate competition in the UK economy.

Elders also intends to provide much

needed marketing flair and technical innovation while preserving the best tradition of British brewing.

That can only be good for export prospects while Elders' organisational skills should enhance job security, improve career prospects and create broader opportunities for the existing management.

Allied-Lyons shareholders who have any queries about the Offer document or the forms of acceptance may telephone Elders' Offer Office (0272-298141) between 9 am and 9 pm any day of the week.



## ACCEPT IXL'S OFFER FOR YOUR ALLIED-LYONS SHARES NOW











## Cox catches the eye with Windsor double

Nobalmdun, 14-1 for next year's Champion Hurdle, had his own breeder Ted Hamshaw, on the books before landing the odds on and laid on him in the Brian Ingeon Charles Street Club Hurdle at Leicester.

Peter Easterby is four-year-old made a terrible mistake when he up third three flights from home and John O'Neill, right over mount's nose, made a fine recovery. Nobalmdun was soon back on even keel to take a fractional race the last flight and score by a from Shepherd's Hymn.

"I thought Jonjo had gone, certainly had a good look behind the horses ears", said Habbington who is not one of those who supported Nohalmdun for the Cheltenham race. "Nohalmdun tried to learn not to make mistakes before he returns to Cheltenham. After he ran third to First Round the Triumph Hurdle Jonjo said he would win the Champion Hurdle year", he added.

Tony Gorman made a more remarkable recovery on 11-8 on favourite, Foot Patrol at last night in division two of Brian's Inaugural Snooder Cup. Novices Hurdle. Gorman was of the middle, but hung on prize recovered his seat, and Foot Patrol drew away from Tap O' Th Lane the run-in to win by four lengths.

The 16-strong field will have as Japanese stars, including Yonekazu Suzuki, two overseas challenges.

Nemain (Christy Roche) will race for Ireland, whose Sharran will race in 1983. An ex-Draft *GB* flyweight, Alwyda's Best, who is trained in California, will represent Nassipour, winner of the Ricman's International, is the other American starlet, but the intense Canadian runner, in My Camp injured and will miss the race.

Balfour, (Eric Legg) is the French favorite, from Gillingham, Germany, and the top European hopeful. The national line-up is completed by Australian fly, Spirit of Kingsmead, New Zealand's, New Zealand of the Victoria Oaks, and New Zealand gelding, The Filly.

## Windsor results

1.00 (2m 30 yd hole) 1. CHASQUE (3 mo)  
23-11, 2. Belanigan (4) Daviss 10-11; 3.  
The Box (3 Roxy) 9-11. ALSO RAN: 4-1  
Roger Nicholas (50) 5 Trailblazer (42)  
10 Eve (18), Port Anita (b.d.) 10 Brini Baby  
Bambles Folly, My Hobby 49, 18 Emp  
Josephine, 20 Fand (10), Versen Ph  
10-11, 11-12, 12-13, 13-14, 14-15, 15-16, 16-17, 17-18, 18-19, 19-20, 20-21, 21-22, 22-23, 23-24, 24-25, 25-26, 26-27, 27-28, 28-29, 29-30, 30-31, 31-32, 32-33, 33-34, 34-35, 35-36, 36-37, 37-38, 38-39, 39-40, 40-41, 41-42, 42-43, 43-44, 44-45, 45-46, 46-47, 47-48, 48-49, 49-50, 50-51, 51-52, 52-53, 53-54, 54-55, 55-56, 56-57, 57-58, 58-59, 59-60, 60-61, 61-62, 62-63, 63-64, 64-65, 65-66, 66-67, 67-68, 68-69, 69-70, 70-71, 71-72, 72-73, 73-74, 74-75, 75-76, 76-77, 77-78, 78-79, 79-80, 80-81, 81-82, 82-83, 83-84, 84-85, 85-86, 86-87, 87-88, 88-89, 89-90, 90-91, 91-92, 92-93, 93-94, 94-95, 95-96, 96-97, 97-98, 98-99, 99-100, 100-101, 101-102, 102-103, 103-104, 104-105, 105-106, 106-107, 107-108, 108-109, 109-110, 110-111, 111-112, 112-113, 113-114, 114-115, 115-116, 116-117, 117-118, 118-119, 119-120, 120-121, 121-122, 122-123, 123-124, 124-125, 125-126, 126-127, 127-128, 128-129, 129-130, 130-131, 131-132, 132-133, 133-134, 134-135, 135-136, 136-137, 137-138, 138-139, 139-140, 140-141, 141-142, 142-143, 143-144, 144-145, 145-146, 146-147, 147-148, 148-149, 149-150, 150-151, 151-152, 152-153, 153-154, 154-155, 155-156, 156-157, 157-158, 158-159, 159-160, 160-161, 161-162, 162-163, 163-164, 164-165, 165-166, 166-167, 167-168, 168-169, 169-170, 170-171, 171-172, 172-173, 173-174, 174-175, 175-176, 176-177, 177-178, 178-179, 179-180, 180-181, 181-182, 182-183, 183-184, 184-185, 185-186, 186-187, 187-188, 188-189, 189-190, 190-191, 191-192, 192-193, 193-194, 194-195, 195-196, 196-197, 197-198, 198-199, 199-200, 200-201, 201-202, 202-203, 203-204, 204-205, 205-206, 206-207, 207-208, 208-209, 209-210, 210-211, 211-212, 212-213, 213-214, 214-215, 215-216, 216-217, 217-218, 218-219, 219-220, 220-221, 221-222, 222-223, 223-224, 224-225, 225-226, 226-227, 227-228, 228-229, 229-230, 230-231, 231-232, 232-233, 233-234, 234-235, 235-236, 236-237, 237-238, 238-239, 239-240, 240-241, 241-242, 242-243, 243-244, 244-245, 245-246, 246-247, 247-248, 248-249, 249-250, 250-251, 251-252, 252-253, 253-254, 254-255, 255-256, 256-257, 257-258, 258-259, 259-260, 260-261, 261-262, 262-263, 263-264, 264-265, 265-266, 266-267, 267-268, 268-269, 269-270, 270-271, 271-272, 272-273, 273-274, 274-275, 275-276, 276-277, 277-278, 278-279, 279-280, 280-281, 281-282, 282-283, 283-284, 284-285, 285-286, 286-287, 287-288, 288-289, 289-290, 290-291, 291-292, 292-293, 293-294, 294-295, 295-296, 296-297, 297-298, 298-299, 299-300, 300-301, 301-302, 302-303, 303-304, 304-305, 305-306, 306-307, 307-308, 308-309, 309-310, 310-311, 311-312, 312-313, 313-314, 314-315, 315-316, 316-317, 317-318, 318-319, 319-320, 320-321, 321-322, 322-323, 323-324, 324-325, 325-326, 326-327, 327-328, 328-329, 329-330, 330-331, 331-332, 332-333, 333-334, 334-335, 335-336, 336-337, 337-338, 338-339, 339-340, 340-341, 341-342, 342-343, 343-344, 344-345, 345-346, 346-347, 347-348, 348-349, 349-350, 350-351, 351-352, 352-353, 353-354, 354-355, 355-356, 356-357, 357-358, 358-359, 359-360, 360-361, 361-362, 362-363, 363-364, 364-365, 365-366, 366-367, 367-368, 368-369, 369-370, 370-371, 371-372, 372-373, 373-374, 374-375, 375-376, 376-377, 377-378, 378-379, 379-380, 380-381, 381-382, 382-383, 383-384, 384-385, 385-386, 386-387, 387-388, 388-389, 389-390, 390-391, 391-392, 392-393, 393-394, 394-395, 395-396, 396-397, 397-398, 398-399, 399-400, 400-401, 401-402, 402-403, 403-404, 404-405, 405-406, 406-407, 407-408, 408-409, 409-410, 410-411, 411-412, 412-413, 413-414, 414-415, 415-416, 416-417, 417-418, 418-419, 419-420, 420-421, 421-422, 422-423, 423-424, 424-425, 425-426, 426-427, 427-428, 428-429, 429-430, 430-431, 431-432, 432-433, 433-434, 434-435, 435-436, 436-437, 437-438, 438-439, 439-440, 440-441, 441-442, 442-443, 443-444, 444-445, 445-446, 446-447, 447-448, 448-449, 449-450, 450-451, 451-452, 452-453, 453-454, 454-455, 455-456, 456-457, 457-458, 458-459, 459-460, 460-461, 461-462, 462-463, 463-464, 464-465, 465-466, 466-467

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**Leicester**

2240 C.S.F. 87.93.  
1.15 (2m hds) 1. GREENACRES GIRL (7 Y  
8-1); 2. Sedgewell Lady (C Man 8-1); 3.  
Chris Gazeau (G Williams 3-1) Also ran 1.  
FAV Happy Cash, 11-4 Sway (4th), 6 Caroline  
Girl (5th), 16 Inghfield (F), 20 Dornal De  
Song of Christie (6th), 33 Log Cabin, Calyx,  
Queen, Rapid Light, Bonny's Pledge, Hot  
Code, Tawny Tanager, 16 Ben Nigf...

Mom 3L 294, neck 14, 20L B McMillan  
 Twin South Tot: \$5.50; E1.10, E3.20, E10.00  
 DF: \$28.00 CSF: \$33.60 The Winner bought  
 for 1,300 gns.  
 1.65 (2m at ch) 1, NICKLE NOPEPETT  
 Alwayagh, 4-5 jar. 2, Sea Splash (M Brown)  
 ev.50. 2 run. 20L J Webber at Bantury. T  
 ev.50.  
 2.15 (3m at ch) 1, AFRICAN STAR (J Frost 5-1  
 Laid 1000 gns)

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**TRAINERS:** Mrs M Diddieon 25 wins from  
 runners, 52.1%; G W Richards 17 from  
 28.3%; B McInchon 6 from 32, 18.8%.  
**JOCKEYS:** J J O'Kall 10 wins from 47 rid  
 21.3%; G McCoart 8 from 70, 11.4%; B McIn

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sor double  
Japan Cup  
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## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## THE FUTURE

## Commercially Minded Lawyers

£16500 - £18000 neg.

Our client is a large commercial company in the communications and information technology sector, with a substantial legal department. Rapid expansion and commercial success during the last year has created demand for further young, commercial lawyers to work in their City offices.

There is a wide range of high quality and interesting work available including: acquisitions and sales of private and public companies at home and abroad;

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As all lawyers enjoy considerable independent responsibility, candidates will ideally be recently to two and a half years qualified solicitors with experience of a leading practice or in industry.

To discuss this opportunity further, please call Peter Williams or Rosemarie Byrne on 01-405 6852 or write to them at Reuter Simkin Limited, 26-28 Bedford Row, London WC1R 4HE. Ref. PW C200.

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£19,000-£22,000 p.a. plus a possibility of a  
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Required to lead the legal executive support  
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Applications form and further details available  
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Team, Old Palace Yard, Bedford Row, WC2E  
3JA or telephone 01-405 30011, ext.  
210 or 215, writing reference HRG 170.  
Closing date: 4th December 1985.

## LINKLATERS &amp; PAINES

Solicitors for Banking  
and  
International Finance

Linklaters & Paines wish to recruit Solicitors admitted to practice in England with 2 to 4 years post-qualification experience to work in our banking and international finance department. We have a high quality and prestigious practice in these fields, handling important and substantial transactions.

We are seeking to recruit men and women of proven academic ability, willing to work hard and able to maintain high standards under sustained pressures. Candidates must be able to combine diligent attention to detail with a practical commercial approach to financial transactions. The work involves overseas travel, often at short notice.

Successful candidates may be offered the opportunity, in due course, to work for a period in one of our overseas offices (Brussels, Hong Kong, New York and Paris).

Attractive salary and benefits, which will take into account age and experience. Prospects are excellent for lawyers of high quality.

Please apply with full curriculum vitae quoting reference 16 to:

Mrs A. J. Dickinson,  
Linklaters & Paines,  
Barrington House, 59-67 Gresham Street, London EC2V 7JA.

LINKLATERS &amp; PAINES

European  
Legal Counsel  
US/Europe interface

Wang, the industry leader in Office Automation, seeks an in-house Legal Counsel for its European Headquarters in West London. Operating across international borders and representing a multimillion US corporation, the position demands an ambitious and independent-minded counsel able to apply a unique blend of European legal experience in work ranging from sales and marketing to corporate and financial.

We are looking for a generalist, with a solid background in business law who can address, with sensitivity and confidence, legal

matters in areas as diverse as tax, personnel, corporate, litigation, management, contracts and EEC law. A considerable amount of travel in Europe and the US is envisaged.

You will have superior academic credentials and ideally US and European experience gained in over 7 years in private practice or a corporate law department. A US bar membership would be a real plus, but it is essential to have considerable exposure to a computer or high-tech environment where you will have gained an in-depth knowledge of computer contract law and varied multinational legal matters.

The excellent compensation package includes a company car and an extensive benefits plan including private health cover, life insurance, pension and stock purchase schemes.

Please write in confidence with full career details to David Leigh, Wang Europe, Euro House, 54-66 High Street, Hounslow, Middlesex TW3 1NG.

**WANG**

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A litigation solicitor with at least 3 years qualified experience is required in The Solicitor's Department to undertake High Court libel litigation and employment law. The successful applicant will be responsible for the preparation and conduct of business both in the High Court and Industrial Tribunals, and will also particularly be required to give legal advice to the whole range of the BBC's Radio and Television output.

Salary according to experience. Based Central London. Relocation expenses considered.

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## BADENOCH &amp; CLARK

COMPANY/COMMERCIAL  
CITY

To £22,000

Our City based client, a medium sized firm of Solicitors, is currently recruiting for its expanding Company/Commercial departments.

Applicants with up to four years post admission experience will be required to cover a variety of matters such as acquisitions, management buy-outs, flotations and licensing agreements.

## CORPORATE TAX

To £15,000

Our client, a leading City firm requires a bright and adaptable candidate to augment their highly respected Corporate Tax Department. Duties will include assisting in all areas of transactions work including liaison with the firm's Corporate Finance Department.

Candidates should be recently admitted Solicitors with a good spread of experience with corporate clients.

Please contact Robert Digby or John Collins to arrange an informal and confidential preliminary discussion.

Financial Recruitment Specialists  
16-18 New Bridge St, London EC4V 6AU  
Telephone 01-583 6073

## CORPORATE FINANCE

To £25,000+ Bens

Our client is an expanding British Merchant Bank with a need for young graduates Solicitors with commercial awareness to join its corporate finance team and become involved in all aspects of corporate advisory work.

Applicants, aged up to 30, should have a good honours degree and are likely to have gained post-admission experience in the banking/corporate finance department of a medium to large City Practice.

## SOLICITOR/INDUSTRY

WT

c. £15,000

If you are seeking to move out of Private Practice into a demanding commercial environment, an excellent opportunity is offered by our client, an oil company based in the West End.

The ideal candidate will be 25-30 with at least 2 years' experience since admission. The position will involve detailed work in conveyancing and a variety of commercial company matters.

## Tax and Financial Planning - London

Guardian Royal Exchange has a proven record as one of this country's leading and most successful insurers. The exceptional, on-going success of our Unit-linked Life Funds is based on well designed products, highly professional fund management and considerable market expertise. Internal restructuring has created a vacancy as head of Tax and Financial Planning within our Life Marketing department in Central London.

This challenging role offers the opportunity to make a significant impact on our market penetration. Your principal responsibilities would be to provide effective tax and financial planning advice to Branch and Head Office staff and to advise sales staff and intermediaries on conventional and unit-linked products. You would be involved in preparing detailed reports/plans for potential clients and in

conducting sales training courses. You would be expected also to keep abreast of competitor activity.

Ideally, you should have at least 2 or 3 years proven life sales support experience and a good working knowledge of linked business and financial planning. Knowledge of relevant taxation and law (including Inland Revenue practice), the ability to work on your own initiative plus first class communication skills are essential. Qualification as a Barrister or Solicitor would be a distinct advantage.

We offer an attractive salary to reflect ability and experience, as well as excellent benefits which include non-contributory Pension and Life Assurance Scheme, mortgage and relocation assistance (in approved cases) and free luncheon facilities.

Please write, enclosing a detailed C.V. to:

Michael Paisley, Personnel Officer,  
Guardian Royal Exchange Assurance plc,  
Royal Exchange, London EC3V 3LS.

**Guardian  
Royal  
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## GENERAL COUNCIL

£25,000 - £30,000 p.a.

For an international Group and major exporter with an aggregate turnover of £100m. p.a. and a workforce of over 4,000.

The General Counsel will be responsible for handling all legal questions affecting the Group, including the performance of Company secretarial duties of a major listed company, and for advising associated companies active in banking, property and finance.

The General Counsel will also share executive responsibility for such Group matters as insurance and pension fund management. He will have a high degree of expertise and experience in commercial law and must have a sound grasp of business organisation and policy. He will be expected to act with initiative and imagination, and will often be taking important decisions with expedition.

Some experience of heavy commercial litigation will also be valuable. Remuneration will be commensurate with the responsibilities of this demanding post.

Replies in strictest confidence to Mrs G. Keep, 12A Golden Square, London W1R 3AF.

BTG  
British  
Technology  
Group

The British Technology Group, an organisation combining the resources and skills of NRDC and NEB, provides a major force for promoting innovation and investment in British industry, and advancing the use of British technology at home and abroad.

Young Solicitor  
c. £12,500

This appointment as a key member of a small professional team involves advising on a variety of legal matters, preparing and settling a broad range of commercial contracts for licensing the use of patents and other industrial property, and providing various types of financial assistance to industry for technological development.

You should have commercial experience either in a legal department or in a private practice, be adaptable and have high standards of craftsmanship.

Please write for an application form, quoting ref. A.308 to: The Personnel Manager, British Technology Group, 101 Newington Causeway, London SE1 6BU.

Commercial  
Property

WRAGGE & CO. are a successful, forward thinking Partnership based in the centre of Birmingham. We have an expanding number of commercial clients for whom we provide a comprehensive range of legal services, both nationally and internationally.

This growth has created new and challenging career opportunities for ambitious young lawyers and we currently have a vacancy in our Commercial Property department. Applicants should have had some experience of commercial conveyancing but the ability to handle a substantial workload and commercial good sense are the essential personal qualities and this will be fully reflected in the remuneration package.

To arrange an initial informal discussion please write with brief career details to: C.W. Hughes, Wragge & Co., Bank House, 8 Cherry Street, Birmingham B2 5JY.

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## POOLE, DORSET

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are seeking a newly qualified Solicitor for domestic conveyancing. The position offers excellent opportunities for a person who has the drive and enthusiasm to contribute the growth of our domestic conveyancing department in an increasingly competitive environment. Very good working conditions and a salary commensurate with experience and background.

Please write with full CV to Messrs Coles, 44-48 Parkstone Rd, Poole, Dorset (Ref HR).

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AUTHORITY  
Prosecuting  
Solicitors

£11,280-£12,885 or £12,885-£15,111

Applications are invited from Solicitors or Barristers wishing to pursue a career in criminal law by joining an expanding Office. Duties include the giving of advice to the Police, the preparation of prosecutions and frequent attendance at Magistrates' Courts. Appointments at the higher salary range will be limited to applicants having extensive relevant experience. These posts will be located initially at Abingdon, Reading and Aylesbury, but the appointees may subsequently be required to work elsewhere in the Thames Valley area. Successful candidates may expect to transfer into the Crown Prosecution Service in October 1986.

Further particulars and application forms from The Chief Prosecuting Solicitor, Thames Valley Police Authority, The Courtyard, Lombard Street, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 5SE. Tel: Abingdon 34757 Ext 200. Closing date 2nd December 1985.

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LANCASTER MAGISTRATES COURT  
TRAINEE COURT CLERK

Applications are invited from graduates, previous holders of the Law Society or the Final, or otherwise qualified to act as clerk in court. Full training will be given in all aspects of work in a Justice Clerk office with the emphasis on becoming proficient in taking court proceedings without supervision. Salary on the above scale, according to age and qualifications. Articles of Clerkship will be considered.  
C. D. Gibson, Clerk to the Justice  
Magistrates' Clerk's Office  
George Street, Lancaster, LA1 1XZ

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£16,359 to £17,442

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Major High Court Litigation, and arbitrations in the field of building contracts, will form the main part of the job. Those applying should possess an appetite for this demanding work unclouded by relevant experience and abilities. The successful candidate will also be expected to advise the committee responsible for the Council's direct labour organisation, and may be called upon to deal with conditions of contract in building related commercial fields.

Applicants should be solicitors or barristers with at least five years' post-qualification litigation experience and at least three years' experience concentrating on High Court litigation or arbitrations, including substantial building-related cases. They will be expected to have knowledge of law and practice corresponding to the required experience, together with knowledge of standard forms of building contracts and related consultancy agreements.

We offer good working conditions, including a flexible hours scheme and interest free loan for travel/home tickets. Interested? Then ask for an application form and further details by telephoning us on 01-226 1234 ext. 3223 or by writing to the Borough Solicitor, Town Hall, Upper Street, London N1 2UD quoting post reference 82. Closing date for applications: 4 December 1985.

Our jobs are open to all races, both sexes, lesbians and gay men and we have a positive attitude towards the employment of disabled people.

"Intelligent Career, One for All"

## HOLBORN

Fast expanding commercial firm, require newly qualified solicitor of up to 1 years experience. Applicants should primarily be a conveyancer, though an ability & willingness to assist with a small workload of commercial litigation would be an advantage.

Good prospects with initial salary negotiable.

Apply in writing to:-  
DELAVERE-BOSN,  
9 Kingsway, London WC2B 6XN.



01-837 0668

## LEGAL APPOINTMENTS

## WE ARE LOOKING FOR HIGH CALIBRE CANDIDATES FOR THE FOLLOWING POSITIONS:

**COMPANY AND COMMERCIAL** Further solicitors are needed for our rapidly expanding company and commercial department. The work is varied and demanding with a strong emphasis on public company clients, particularly in the areas of financial services and the oil and gas industry. There is also a significant element of corporate finance work. The successful applicants will have an intelligent, energetic and commercial approach to dealing with clients and will have gained some experience in public company or banking work with a City firm. The positions represent a challenging opportunity for individuals of real calibre who are interested in being involved in the continued expansion of this area of our practice.

**COMMERCIAL PROPERTY** An experienced commercial property lawyer for this side of our practice. The commercial property department is well established and has considerable potential for growth. Experience in commercial property matters for some years is required and it is unlikely that the candidate will have less than five years post admission experience in this area. An ability to inspire strong client loyalty, identify potential market areas and generate business is of prime importance.

**COMMERCIAL LITIGATION** A young lawyer to join our litigation team, which specialises in our Paris and London offices, in commercial law for clients based here and abroad. A litigation experience is preferred but recently qualified lawyers are encouraged to apply if they have the ability to take immediate responsibility for demanding cases. The prospects are excellent for candidates with a good academic record and the energy and commercial attitude essential to make a career in this area.

We are offering highly competitive remuneration packages to the right individuals. Please write in confidence with full curriculum vitae to our staff partner, John Skelton.

WITHERS

20 Essex Street - Strand - London WC2R 3AL  
Telephone 01-836 8400

ESSEX MAGISTRATES COURTS COMMITTEE  
COURT CLERK  
(OR SENIOR COURT CLERK)

Up to £11,433

This post provides an unusual opportunity to work in many parts of the very pleasant County of Essex and to deal with a mixture of urban and rural Courts.

The base will be Chelmsford (an excellent centre with good train services to London) and the work will be both there and at other courts in Essex. A car user allowance will of course be paid or, depending on mileage, a lease car provided which can also be used privately.

For most of the next year, the Court Clerk will take Courts in the large and busy seaside PSD's of Southend-on-Sea and Rochford during an absence on study leave.

Applicants are needed with the experience and qualities to let them cover, with confidence, in all types of Courts, sometimes at senior level. The appointment will be made at either Court Clerk grade (up to £10,758) or if experience warrants, at Senior Court Clerk grade (up to £11,433).

## COURT CLERK

Up to £10,758 plus £192 fringe allowance

This is a new post in the Brantwood and Billerica Petty Sessions Divisions. The post is graded CC/PA 1-5 or CC/PA 6-10 depending on experience. The Court is extremely busy and will be shortly going on-line to the Committee's computer installation at Southend.

## TRAINEE COURT CLERKS

Up to £8,178

Due to internal promotions we have three posts available. One will be based at Harlow and two at Chelmsford. The posts provide an ideal opportunity for graduates who have recently passed their Bar or Solicitors Finals and who wish to gain wide experience in the Magistrates Courts Service. It is expected that the maximum salary will be obtained within two years of commencement. Starting salaries will be within the scale of £6,354-£7,184 (the Harlow post also attracts £192 fringe weighting).

For all of these posts removal and lodging allowances are payable in approved cases. Details of the scheme will be provided to candidates selected for interview. (For guidance current limits allow over £2,500 to be claimed). Why not at least send for further details from Clerk of the Committee (Personnel Section), County Hall, Chelmsford CM1 1LX. Telephone (0245) 267222 Ext 2017. Closing date 6th December 1985.

## DEVON AND CORNWALL

## Assistant Prosecuting Solicitors

£11,280-£13,662  
(rising to £15,000 under C.P.S.)

Applications are invited from enthusiastic solicitors or barristers with an interest in criminal law and an aptitude for advocacy to join our new Branch offices in Cornwall (Truro) and South Devon (Torquay). These additional branches have been created in preparation for the independent Crown Prosecution Service. Successful applicants can expect to transfer to the C.P.S. on 1.10.86, when the new extended salary scale will apply.

Why not combine an interesting career with quality of life available in Devon and Cornwall? Do not apply if you are looking for semi-retirement for these are demanding posts, but if you enjoy working hard and playing hard, you are likely to be the type of lawyer we are seeking. Recently qualified lawyers will be considered.

Prosecutors in our Cornwall Branch office appear in many different magistrates' courts including Launceston, Truro, Newquay, Falmouth, Penzance and even St Mary's on the Isles of Scilly.

The South Devon Branch office opens on 1st April 1986 and will cover Torbay, Teignmouth, Newton Abbot, Totnes and Kingsbridge.

A full driving licence is required. Removal expenses and car loans are available in appropriate cases.

Application forms can be obtained from:

Chief Prosecuting Solicitor,  
Devon and Cornwall Police Authority,  
Bradenhall Hall, Castle Street, Exeter EX4 3PL.  
Tel: (0392) 777307.

Closing date: 5th December 1985.

Interviews: 13th and 16th December 1985.  
All Appointments Commence: 1st April 1986.

LEGAL ADVISER  
AND COMPANY  
SECRETARY

£20,000 + Relocation  
Bournemouth

Our client is a substantial international financial institution who shortly will be launching into the UK market a proven range of medical insurance products. They are currently relocating to the South Coast as part of their planned development programme.

They are seeking a qualified solicitor to run an in-house legal department. This highly visible position will be responsible for ensuring that the company complies with all aspects of company law and for advising senior management and the Board on all legal matters.

Our client is particularly keen to recruit a high achiever who has a high degree of personal commitment to a career within an international corporate environment. A strong and ambitious personality will be as important as technical excellence.

Please write with a full CV to me, Robin McWilliams, Consultant to the Company. Your application will be treated in strictest confidence.

Business Development Consultants  
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63 Mansell Street,  
London E1 6AN.

BDC

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required for  
leading ship owners'  
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Club

To work in the defence department dealing with charter party disputes resulting frequently in litigation or arbitration. The nature of the problems vary widely and experience in the maritime/commercial fields is desirable. There are excellent career prospects for the successful candidate.

Please reply with CV to Box No. 2235 L The Times.

WALTERS  
FLADGATE

W

Company/commercial to £20,000

Our client is a 13 partner firm based in the West End with a new branch in Basingstoke.

The firm's expanding workload has generated an opening in the London office for a high calibre individual with at least 2 years' good quality company and commercial experience.

This is an opportunity for an ambitious individual who would like to handle good quality work (including some USM flotations and other public company work) in an informal atmosphere, leading to early partnership. An interest in commercial property would be an advantage.

Please telephone Laurence Simons on 01-831 2000 (01-387 4752 evenings/weekends) or write to him at The Legal Division, Michael Page Partnership (UK), 39-41 Parker Street, London WC2B 5LH. Strictest confidentiality is assured.

MP

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QUIS CUSTODIET  
IPSOS CUSTODES?

The answer is The Law Society. Or more strictly the Professional Purposes Department. It's the largest department of The Society, and deals with maintaining professional standards and advising the profession on matters of conduct.

To enable us effectively to implement the extension of powers which will be granted by the Administration of Justice Act, we're looking for more experienced Solicitors to join the Department. It's a career that'll get you heavily involved in creative thinking on issues vital to the future of the profession, keeping you in contact not only with members of the Society at all levels, but also with the profession at large, various external bodies and the very people whom the profession serves — the public.

The specific purpose of the post will be to prevent professional difficulties by advising the profession, using remedial sanctions when necessary and proceeding with disciplinary action if ultimately called for.

This would involve you in a whole range of duties from processing complaints and reading, identifying and researching professional conduct issues, to attending Professional Purposes Committee meetings to recommend any action to be taken, and proceeding with that action.

You'd also be responsible for providing guidance to solicitors in answer to enquiries about professional ethics, standards and duty.

To take on this work you must have at least 2-3 years' experience in private practice (preferably 4 years or more). Some experience in conveyancing and probate would be an added advantage. You'll also need sound judgement and some understanding of the problems of the profession, as well as good investigative and analytical skills.

The starting salary, up to £16,000 p.a. will depend on experience, and there are excellent career prospects, leading to greater challenges, higher grades and top salaries.

If you'd like to be involved in determining the future of the profession and you're looking for a creative and responsible career, send comprehensive CV, detailing particularly your current most recent position and salary, to Joyce Collier, Personnel and Training Manager, The Law Society, 113 Chancery Lane, London WC2A 1PL. We plan to start interviewing in two weeks' time.

THE LAW SOCIETY

WORTH A SECOND  
LOOK!

Greater Scope in Criminal Advocacy

Has the time come for you to spread your wings? The Department of Public Prosecutions offers you the opportunity to move into the challenging area of criminal advocacy, as a member of the newly formed Crown Prosecution Service.

The Department of the Director of Public Prosecutions is looking for able lawyers to specialise in the challenging area of criminal law and advocacy. The Crown Prosecution Service has been established to ensure fairness and consistency of criminal justice across England and Wales: members of the CPS will monitor all charges brought by the police, decide whether court proceedings are appropriate and, if so, conduct such proceedings.

As a Crown Prosecutor you will work in an environment where your decisions matter; you will swiftly secure a unique and valuable range of criminal law experience. You will be considered for appointment as a Senior Crown Prosecutor if you have 3 to 4 years' professional experience.

CPS

Crown Prosecution Service

Salary as Senior Crown Prosecutor: £13505-

£18360; as Crown Prosecutor: £10500-£15000.

Starting salary and level of appointment according to qualifications and experience. In addition posts in Central London attract an Inner London weighting of £1365 per annum, others in London may attract intermediate London weighting of £765 per annum and some posts in Hertfordshire may attract an Outer London weighting of £545 per annum. There are also posts in North Yorkshire, Staffordshire, Leicestershire and Bedfordshire.

For further details and an application form (to be returned by 6 December 1985) write to: Civil Service Commission, Alencon Link, Basingstoke, Hants RG21 1JB, or telephone Basingstoke (0256) 468551 (answering service operates outside office hours).

Please quote ref: G(1)942.

The Civil Service is an equal opportunity employer

MAJOR LAW FIRMS/LONDON  
£12,500 to £25,000

We are currently recruiting on behalf of a number of major law practices in the City. We would be interested to hear from lawyers, either newly qualified or with up to 4 years P.Q.E. who wish to specialise in the following areas: Company/Commercial, Corporate Finance, Commercial/Residential Conveyancing, Commercial Litigation, Intellectual Property & Tax/Trust work. Suitable candidates will have a good firm background and excellent academic results. Our clients seek ambitious and self-motivated men and women who feel they can succeed in the fast moving, exciting world of City work.

Claire Wiseman - Legal Division,  
17 St Swithins Lane, Cannon Street, London, EC4N 8AL.  
Telephone: 01-823 4295

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Mr G. A. M. Holland, Hempsoms,  
33 Henrietta Street, London WC2E 8NH.











